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3 October 1984

SOUTHEAST ASIA REPORT

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DAILY VIEWS QUESTION OF ANZUS SOLIDARITY

Canberra THE AUSTRALIAN in English 15 Aug 84 p 7

[News analysis by Greg Sheridan: "ANZUS, Australia and a Question of Solidarity..."]

[Text]

THE security treaty between Australia, New Zealand and the United States of America, better known as ANZUS, has been the heart and soul of Australian foreign policy for more than 30 years. It has helped Australia feel it is not alone in a hostile world, and that, in the event of an emergency, a great and powerful friend would come to our assistance.

Now, primarily because of the actions of the new New Zealand Government, the treaty appears to be in some danger.

The ANZUS treaty was signed on September 1, 1951, and came into force early in 1952. It owed its existence in large measure to two men, Sir Percy Spender, Australia's ambassador to the US and a former foreign minister, and Mr John Foster Dulles, a major figure in American foreign policy.

Both the Australians and the Americans at that stage had wanted a security treaty. Australia and New Zealand felt their geographical isolation keenly. They felt vulnerable and cut off from the major decision makers. At the same time they were worried about the possibility of a resurgent Japan rearming and seeking new dominance in the area.

The emergence of Communist China and the increasing tensions of the Cold War with

the Soviet Union, not to mention the war in Indo-China, added to a feeling that Australia needed great and powerful friends.

America, for its part, was taking up its role as the world's policeman, the guardian of freedom around the globe. The Truman administration had not been particularly sympathetic to Australian requests for an alliance, but Mr Dulles came to fear that Communism would sweep through all of Asia.

From Australia's point of view the treaty marked a definitive stage in the move away from a British orientation in foreign policy to an overwhelmingly American orientation. This move had begun when the then prime minister, Mr John Curtin, in the dark days of World War II, had said that Australia should look to America. When Great Britain asked to attend the first ANZUS Council meeting as an observer she was knocked back.

There had been some trouble getting the wording of the NATO treaty through the American Senate so, partly as a result of that, the ANZUS Treaty was fairly vaguely worded. It stated that the parties "declare publicly and formally their sense of unity, so that no potential aggressor could be under the illusion that any of them stand alone in the Pacific Area".

The treaty also says the parties "will maintain and develop their individual and collective capacity to resist armed attack".

The alliance commits the three nations to consult whenever their territorial integrity, political independence or security is threatened in the Pacific. The treaty also says that an attack on any of the nations of ANZUS would be dangerous for the others, and that each nation would "act to meet the common danger in accordance with its constitutional processes".

This certainly stops short of committing the US to all-out war on Australia's behalf should Australia be attacked. Nonetheless, the intention of the US was always that it would help Australia in the event of serious military conflict. Guarantees like this tend to depend more on the politics of particular situations than the exact wording of treaties.

In this case the long-standing nature of the American alliance, and the closeness of America and Australia politically, make the likelihood of America actually helping Australia in any emergency quite high.

Certainly, senior American diplomats have gone out of their way to reassure Australia that they would come to its aid if needed.

The US Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs, Mr Paul Wolfowitz, in a speech to the Australian Studies Centre of Pennsylvania University earlier this year, said Australians and New Zealanders should "rest assured that if any emergency confronts them, the American system is capable of decisive action and willing to render it".

Mr Wolfowitz went on to say: "Our treaty commitment naturally requires that our actions be in accordance with our constitutional processes, but our deep ties ensure that those processes will be swift and supportive."

"Our commitment remains firm whether the attack should come from the Pacific or Indian Ocean approaches. Our commitment to the defence of our allies is not limited to any particular threat; it applies to any potential aggressor."

The Federal Government basically uses two justifications for ANZUS. The first is its contribution to Australia's national security, the second is what might be called the moral justification - that we are part of the broad Western alliance and contribute to world stability by playing our part as an ally of America. Added to this is the alleged leverage our position as a valued ally of the US gives us in matters such as disarmament, and the East-West conflict.

It was an attempt to make more of this leverage which recently got the Foreign Minister, Mr Hayden, into trouble. He suggested that the future of the joint US-Australian facilities in Australia might be at risk if the Americans did not demonstrate a sufficient commitment to the cause of nuclear disarmament.

The Prime Minister, Mr Hawke, was quick to hose down the statement by saying that Mr Hayden was speaking hypothetically, and that the question of reviewing the bases did not arise.

A number of senior US diplomats are known to regard Mr Hawke as one of the most

sympathetic and reliable allies the US has, but they do not hold this view of Mr Hayden, whom some of them regard as unpredictable and abrasive.

Certainly the Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister appear at times to be following different foreign policy agendas, not so much in terms of what finally goes into the books as policy, but in terms of tone and rhetoric.

The Hawke Government has addressed the question of the American alliance probably more often, and in more detail, than the Fraser government did. This is because the Government constantly needs to convince its own party, in particular the Left of the party, that the alliance is a good and moral thing.

The Federal Minister for Aviation, Mr Beazley, widely seen as a future defence minister, gave a major speech on Australia's defence strategies in July of this year. In it he set out a full rationalisation for the US alliance.

He said in part: "The important fact remains that because of the existence of the ANZUS treaty, any country contemplating military action against Australia would have to take into account our connection with the United States and the nature of any support the United States might extend to us. At a minimum it would complicate the aggressor's requirement to neutralise potentially strong American support."

Australia's contribution to the alliance includes the use of Australian naval bases by American forces, and the presence of the joint American-Australian bases.

The Americans have often confirmed that they regard the ability of the three defence forces to "interact", for example to conduct joint exercises, as crucial to the alliance.

This means, among other things, the ability of American nuclear-powered ships to visit Australian and New Zealand ports. This is why the election of the Lange Government in New Zealand made front-page

news in New York - because the New Zealand Labor Party, while officially favoring the continuance of ANZUS, has a strict policy against visits by American nuclear ships.

The US President, Mr Reagan, has said he hopes the New Zealanders will change their minds. Mr Hawke has put it to the New Zealanders that they should, but New Zealand's Prime Minister, Mr Lange, has said that the policy will not be changed.

The Americans, having made their position known to the New Zealanders fairly forcefully, are now likely to back off and give the New Zealanders time to reconsider. The situation is extremely difficult and fraught with problems for the US.

If it is seen to be bullying the New Zealanders it might be widely criticised for this. As well, the New Zealanders are not likely to give in to such bullying. If, however, it ultimately gives in to the New Zealanders and says the ANZUS Treaty will not be disturbed by their actions, it will encourage similar sentiments in the ALP.

Opponents of visits by nuclear ships within the ALP will be able to point to the New Zealand example and say that banning visits by American nuclear ships would not threaten ANZUS.

When he visited Australia earlier this year, the US Assistant Secretary of State for Defence, Mr Richard Perle, made the point that the significance of ANZUS went beyond regional defence considerations. The West had to show some solidarity, he said.

The point behind Mr Perle's remarks was that if the Western alliance could not even depend on countries such as Australia and New Zealand, with all the shared cultural heritage of parliamentary democracy and pluralist societies, then it was in a pretty sorry state.

Events over the next 12 to 18 months may well demonstrate just what Mr Perle was talking about.

AUSTRALIA

PEACOCK HITS HAWKE ON WEAKENING ANZUS

Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 20 Aug 84 p 25

[Text] Canberra--The Opposition Leader, Mr Peacock, accused the Prime Minister, Mr Hawke, yesterday of threatening the U.S. alliance and Anzus through his lack of leadership.

"Mr Hawke has been weak, vacillating and compromising in his whole approach to significant international issues in our region of the world," he said.

"His attitude is not only dangerous for Australia, it threatens our defence alliance with the U.S. and the tripartite agreement with the U.S. and New Zealand."

Mr Peacock criticised the Hawke Government for supporting limitations on the U.S. in the Pacific and Indian oceans and for bowing to New Zealand's other demands for a stronger Pacific nuclear-free zone.

Home Ports

"We have now reached a stage where Labor will not allow home porting for U.S. vessels in WA," he said.

He said that there were plans to monitor such visits. The Hawke Government had allowed the Anzus agreement to be threatend by the Lange Government in New Zealand with barely a protest.

"Furthermore, we have the U.S. joint facilities on Australian soil under attack by the Foreign Minister, Mr Hayden, while the Prime Minister remains silent on the issue," Mr Peacock said.

"Anything less than firm support for our existing alliances will only damage the U.S. alliance and our national interest."

CSO: 4200/1049

EDITORIAL VIEWS MAHATHIR VISIT AS SUCCESSFUL FENCEMENDING

Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 15 Aug 84 p 10

[Editorial: "Malaysia Mends Some Fences"]

[Text]

MALAYSIA'S Prime Minister, Dr Mahathir, left Australia yesterday after a successful, if low-key exercise in fence-mending. Relations have been cool between the two countries for some time. Dr Mahathir has not been a notable Australian fan and the visit has done a lot to clear the air on a variety of issues of varying importance. These include trade relations — Dr Mahathir was accompanied by 30 Malaysian businessmen — defence relations and student entry. The only subject on which the two Prime Ministers predictably failed to reach common ground was the vexed question of Antarctica.

The main issues discussed during the visit were those relating to the imbalance in trade between the two countries and future business opportunities. Malaysia's main goal in its relations with Australia is to find new export opportunities, sell more goods and reduce further the quotas and duties on timber products and the level of protection given to Australia's clothing, textile and footwear industries. The Australian Government has promised to look

at this while making clear its own interests in expanding trade, with particular reference to increased coal exports to Malaysia, which is gradually reducing its energy dependence on oil.

On defence there was complete agreement between both sides that Australia will maintain the Mirage presence at Butterworth until 1988. As the FA-18 Hornets phase into RAAF service they will be regularly deployed to Butterworth on rotation for a total period of 16 weeks a year. The RAAF will also maintain an Orion P3C maritime reconnaissance capability at Butterworth. There has been a RAAF presence in Malaysia since 1957 and it is still an important factor in the successful operation of IADS (Integrated Air Defence System), which more than anything else has ensured the continuing defence co-operation of Singapore and Malaysia despite mutual misgivings.

Malaysia's 9,000 students at Australian universities account for 57 per cent of foreign students in this country. The

recently concluded Jackson Report on Australian aid policies recommends that the \$80 million government "hidden subsidy" financing foreign students' fees should be reallocated to special scholarships for the needy and that foreign students should pay an economic tuition fee as in Britain where no quotas are imposed. Dr Mahathir points out fairly enough that an economic fee will penalise many parents in Malaysia who often make considerable sacrifices merely to get one of their children to Australia under the present system.

Malaysia would like to rewrite the 1959 Antarctic Treaty. This was originally signed by 12 nations, including

Australia, Britain, France, the US and USSR, all of which established early experimental stations in Antarctica. Under treaty arrangements they are consultative parties and effectively lay down the ground rules for human activities in the frozen, possibly minerals-rich continent. Malaysia's argument against the treaty is that countries like itself have no influence on the decisions of the 16 over future issues like extracting Antarctic minerals. Malaysia could establish an experimental station in Antarctica and become a consultative party itself. But the real reason for Malaysia's actions in the UN is its desire to be a Third World leader over Antarctica without paying the price.

CSO: 4200/1049

CANEGROWERS BLAME FINANCIAL PLIGHT ON CANBERRA

Brisbane THE COURIER MAIL in English 20 Aug 84 p 5

[Article by Andrew McKenzie]

[Text]

MORE cane producers would be driven into bankruptcy by the Federal Government's refusal to provide further financial assistance, the Queensland Cane Growers Council chairman, Mr Fred Soper, said yesterday.

He said the industry, hit hard by a world price slump, had hoped the Government would match the \$5 million loan funds provided by the State Government last week.

He said about half the state's 6200 growers had reasonable-sized debts and about one-fifth had excessive debts of more than \$100,000.

A number of farmers had already gone bankrupt and many more would find themselves unable to carry on without financial assistance, he said.

"I fear the Commonwealth's decision could cause banks and financial institutions to turn their backs on canegrowers," he said.

"A positive decision by the Commonwealth would have led to more support from the industry's financiers."

Mr Soper said he thought the state loan was not conditional on matching federal money, so there would be some loan money to assist the 300 to 400 farmers who were expected to draw on it.

He said the loans were to help farmers carry on so they would still be in a position to produce next year's crop.

Without that crop, farmers would not be able to meet their loan repayments.

Last year, the Federal and State Governments each provided \$10 million in rural reconstruction loans.

These loans, averaging \$23,000, assisted about 800 growers.

Mr Soper said many fuel and fertilizer companies were no longer extending large amounts of credit to cane growers.

In the past, some companies extended credit for up to three years, but most firms were now refusing to do this because of the very real chance of cane grower bankruptcies.

He said the average cane grower's income this year would be \$3000 to \$4000 less than last year's poor returns.

He was amazed by the Federal Government's refusal to provide assistance. He said the loan scheme had been designed to help farmers when export prices collapsed.

The world price was at its lowest — \$105 a tonne. There had been a 30 percent decline in the past two months and world prices were now half what they were a year ago.

"Prices were considered low enough last year to warrant Commonwealth help. It is inconsistent for the Government to cut off aid altogether," he said.

Mr Lindsay (ALP, Herbert) said the Federal Government was waiting for the sugar industry to finalise its internal review before making a decision on further financial assistance.

He said as part of the domestic sugar agreement, announced in July, it was agreed by the State and Federal Governments and the sugar industry that the industry would carry out its own internal assessment of its marketing, production and regulatory procedures.

The industry agreed to finalise the review by April next year and would then make recommendations for a rural assistance scheme to both the State and Federal Governments.

Mr Lindsay said the Hawke Government had promised to give "very favorable" consideration to these recommendations.

EDITORIAL OPPOSES 'THIRD WORLD CAMPAIGN ON ANTARCTIC' TALKS

Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 20 Aug 84 p 8

[Editorial: "The Third World and the Antarctic"]

[Text]

LIKE the Law of the Sea, international negotiations on the Antarctic are bound to be protracted. The Antarctic Treaty of 1960 remains intact, but the States directly concerned, including Australia, are increasingly under fire from countries which do not like feeling powerless to influence the future of the continent. The recent remarks of the Malaysian Prime Minister, Dr Mahathir, are an indication of the growing North-South dimension to the conflict.

Malaysia may not profess any specific interests in the Antarctic, but it has led the Third World assault on the Antarctic Treaty powers. Dr Mahathir first raised the question in the UN General Assembly in 1982. "Like the seas and the seabeds", he said, "these uninhabited lands belong to the international community". He added that the countries presently claiming them "must give them up" to the UN.

At last year's Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting, Mr Hayden correctly called the Treaty "a uniquely successful

cooperative international instrument". It effectively demilitarises the Antarctic. It is a sound framework for cooperative scientific research by the 14 signatories, and by any other country which qualifies as a "consultative party" by doing "substantial scientific research" there. It also attempts to protect the unique and meteorologically vital Antarctic environment. The difficulty of ascertaining the correct level of protection was seen last week when the Senate Standing Committee on National Resources heard conflicting evidence from two Government departments on the effectiveness of environmental protection in Antarctica.

The Treaty ingeniously puts in abeyance the question of ownership, a traditionally vexed question which recent developments make more vexatious. For a start, the seven claimant countries do not agree among themselves, and their claims are not recognised by other powers. Some territorial claims (such as those of Argentina and Chile) overlap, and a significant sector (one-sixth of

the continent) is unclaimed. Moreover, the high seas, beneath which most of the alleged riches lie, are outside the Treaty's jurisdiction.

The Third World campaign on the Antarctic is essentially a flippant, symbolic crusade. It is fatuously argued that the Antarctic Treaty is nothing but a set of colonial territorial claims by a group of self-appointed wealthy nations. Proponents of this view have been unable to locate a people which was dispossessed by colonial invaders like Scott and Amundsen. But there are genuine problems. Apart from the difficult task of controlling fisheries, especially the fishing of krill, what is being fought over now is the slightly futuristic issue of profits from the area's putative oil and mineral resources. Should

an international legal document as flimsy as the Antarctic Treaty entitle its signatories virtually to own these resources? Perhaps not. The consultative parties have imposed a moratorium on commercial operations until a coherent regime of control can be devised. So far there are too few signs of progress.

Demands for the scrapping of the Treaty are misconceived. They would produce negotiations far more complex than those already underway. Australia's official policy is essentially correct: to defuse international hostility by bringing more countries into the Treaty, and speedily to negotiate a new, necessarily ingenious regime for mineral resources, within the existing Treaty framework.

CSO: 4200/1049

BRIEFS

PAPUA NEW GUINEA'S SALI-- Papua New Guinea's defense minister, Mr Boyamo Sali, has arrived in Canberra on his first official visit to Australia. Mr Sali will have talks with the defense minister, Mr Scholes, and other government ministers and will visit Australian defense force establishments in several states. Mr Scholes said the defense relationship between Australia and Papua New Guinea was important to both countries. He said this was reflected in regular consultations between ministers and senior officials of both countries and the defense cooperation program worth more than \$17 million [Australian dollars] this financial year. [Text] [BK120502 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 12 Sep 84]

BOWEN TO BRAZIL, EUROPE--The minister for trade, Mr Bowen, has left Australia on a trip to Brazil, Italy, and Eastern Europe. The main purpose of the trip is to attend the meeting of trade ministers of major developed and developing countries which starts in Brazil on Saturday. Mr Bowen said the meeting would discuss the most important trade policy issues facing major trading nations, especially the problem of international debt and the prospects for a new round of multilateral trade negotiations. In Brazil, Mr Bowen will also meet a number of government ministers to discuss bilateral trade relations. He will then fly to Italy before visiting Romania, Bulgaria, and Czechoslovakia. [Text] [BK130932 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 13 Sep 84]

ANTARCTIC MARINE RESOURCES CONFERENCE--A 16-nation conference on the Antarctic has ended in Tasmania's capital, Hobart, with agreement on the need to ban fishing in important spawning areas of depleted species. The commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources also decided to impose minimum sizes for netting and step up international research on the Antarctic marine ecosystem. The chairman of the commission, Mr Allen Brown of the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs, hailed the result of the breakthrough. Mr Brown said binding measures to conserve the Antarctic marine ecosystem were now in the process of being established and the restrictions gave some hope that depleted fish stocks would recover. [Text] [BK151024 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 15 Sep 84]

DRUG TRAFFICKING TASK FORCE--In the Senate, the attorney general, Senator Evans, said the joint federal-state task force on drug trafficking had broken more than 20 drug rings since its establishment in 1982. He said 14 major rings and 7 minor ones had been broken, resulting in 40 receiving prison sentences of more than 5 years. [Excerpt] [BK151442 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 7 Sep 84]

TECHNICAL COOPERATION WITH JAPAN DETAILED

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 17 Aug 84

[Text] Jakarta, Aug 17 (ANTARA)--The eight annual consultation on technical cooperation between Indonesia and Japan will take place here from 20 to 22 August next.

The Japanese delegation to the meeting will be led by Yuji Kurokawa, Director of the Technical Cooperation Division of the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, while the Indonesian delegation will be headed by Kumhal Djamil, head of the Foreign Technical Cooperation Bureau of the Cabinet Secretariat.

The main purpose of the consultation is to exchange views on various aspects of technical cooperation between the two countries, to review those technical cooperation projects which were implemented in the past years and are currently being implemented, as well as to discuss technical cooperation projects to be implemented in the 1984/85 financial year.

According to a press release of the Japanese Embassy issued here Thursday, Indonesia has been the largest recipient country of the Japanese technical cooperation (12.2 percent of the total Japanese bilateral technical cooperation in the financial year 1982).

The technical cooperation is directly involved in the transfer of technology and Japan attaches great importance to this form of cooperation. It involves a direct relationship through the exchange of people and contributes much to the development of human resources on which Japan places priority emphasis.

It said that in financial year 1983 Japan accepted 356 trainees and dispatched 207 experts and 587 mission members. Total expenditures of Japan's technical cooperation to Indonesia in financial year 1983 would amount to around 80 million yen.

As to the development survey, 36 surveys were carried out in the fields of social development, agriculture and mining and industry in financial year 1983.

Japan also extended grant aid to Indonesia totalling 8,062 million yen (about Rp 32 billion) during the fiscal year 1983.

The projects of this grant aid are vocational and extension service training centre; expansion of national quality control laboratory; veterinary drug assay laboratory; landslide monitoring system at Mt Galunggung; aid for increased food production; and culture grants.

CSO: 4200/1050

JAPAN'S OIL IMPORTS DISCUSSED

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 22 Aug 84

[Text] Tokyo, Aug 22 (ANTARA/OPECNA)--Abdulrachman Ramli, President Director of Pertamina, the Indonesian state oil company, met Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Wednesday to discuss the export of Indonesian oil to Japan.

A Pertamina spokesman told Opecna that the discussions centred around a pledge made by Nakasone that Japan will lift 15 percent of its total oil purchases from Indonesia.

He said Japanese oil imports from Indonesia fell last year, which Japanese buyers attributed to the prevailing market situation.

Ramli, on a one-week visit here, has discussed the subject with other Japanese ministers and oil officials.

The spokesman said it was hoped that Japan, Indonesia's principal oil market, would step up the import of Indonesian crude beyond Nakasone's 15 percent pledge.

Ramli said Monday that the Indonesian oil and gas industry would have to provide 62 percent of the funds needed to attain an annual economic growth rate of five percent during the current five-year development plan (1984-89).

According to Ramli, a fund of 144 billion dollars was required to reach the projected goal of five percent.

He said in a bid to step up Pertamina's efficiency, the government had set up three task groups to assist the company in management and control.

One of the groups would help Pertamina step up its marketing operations to achieve optimum results, he said.

Ramli informed Japanese officials that Indonesia could not cut back on its oil prices since it was fully committed to an OPEC decision on prices and production.

From Tokyo, Ramli will proceed to Seoul to witness the arrival of the first shipment of Indonesian crude, totalling 250,000 barrels, produced under a cooperation agreement between Pertamina and South Korea from the offshore East Java oilfield of Madura.

CSO: 4200/1050

INDONESIA

MADURA OFFSHORE OIL PRODUCTION

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 24 Aug 84

[Text] Seoul, Aug 24 (ANTARA/OANA/Yonhap)--South Korea has struck its first commercially feasible oil reservoir off Madura, Indonesia, after three years and seven months of exploration.

The government said Friday that 430,000 barrels of crude oil produced there on an experimental basis will arrive at the southern port of Yosu next Monday.

A total of 120 million barrels of crude oil is buried there, 22.1 million barrels of which are exploitable. An estimated 10,000 to 15,000 barrels of crude oil will be produced daily for eight to 10 years.

Gas reserves there are estimated to be 1.3 trillion cubic feet, an equivalent of 128 million barrels of oil. The commercially exploitable gas deposit is estimated to be 400.6 billion cubic feet. As a result, 100 to 150 million cubic feet of gas will be produced there daily for more than 12 years, Energy and Resources Ministry officials said.

Under a binational agreement signed in January of 1981, the Madura offshore oil development project was begun in February of the same year in the 50-50 joint venture of Kodeco of Korea and the Indonesian state-run oil company Pertamina.

The discovery of an economically viable oil deposit comes after an investment of more than 66 million U.S. dollars, a seismic survey of more than 5,200 kilometers and the drilling of four test wells, six confirmation wells and one production well.

Kodeco will invest an additional 21.8 million dollars to install production facilities for full-fledged oil production in the early part of next year. The necessary funds will be provided by foreign banking institutions, the officials said.

The installation of gas production facilities will require an additional 226 million dollars, and gas production will begin in 1987. All of the liquefied petroleum gas produced there will be brought into Korea.

Kodeco will share some 20 percent of the total crude oil production. If the Madura oil well has a daily production capacity of 15,000 barrels, 3,000 barrels will be Kodeco's share. Because Kodeco has full rights to crude oil sales under the bilateral agreement, however, its success in this overseas oil-hunt is of great significance in gaining for the nation a stable supply of crude oil, the officials said.

The joint oil development accord will be in effect until May 6, 2021.

In a bid to materialize the nations long-cherished dream of joining the ranks of oil-producing countries in the 1980s, some private Korean firms have been conducting overseas oil development projects in collaboration with foreign firms in Yemen's Marib area, Indonesia's Adang area and some place in the United States.

Expressing joy over the good news from Madura Energy and Resources Minister Choi Dong-Kyo said that by 1991, some 10 percent of the nation's crude oil demand will be met with oil developed in national ventures.

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S & T COOPERATION WITH FRG TO BE STEPPED UP

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 24 Aug 84

[Text] Jakarta, Aug 23 (ANTARA)--Cooperation in the scientific and technological fields between Indonesia and West Germany will be stepped up as agreed here by the ministers of research and technology of both countries.

This was disclosed by the minister of research and technology, Dr B.J. Habibie, to newsmen at Bina Graha here Thursday after accompanying West German Minister of Research and Technology Dr Heinz Riesenhuber at a meeting with President Soeharto.

The enhancement of cooperation will, according to Minister Habibie, be reflected among other things in the form of the stepping up of joint research by scientists of both countries in West Germany as well as in Indonesia in the fields of energy, space, sea transportation and biotechnology.

The joint research which has existed so far will be further stepped up, he added.

Survey of Several Projects

The West German minister of research and technology who arrived here Sunday for a five-day visit at the invitation of his Indonesian counterpart, had already surveyed various scientific and technological projects, among others the Serpong (West Java) Scientific and Technological Research Centre, the BATAN (national atomic energy agency), the PT Nurtanio and PT Biofarma in Bandung and had also paid a visit to TMII, the Indonesia in miniature park in Jakarta.

According to Habibie, his West German guest was very impressed with the situation in Indonesia, where the Indonesian people, apart from their high culture were also capable of applying high technology.

Answering questions from newsmen, both ministers of research and technology were of the opinion that the bases for cooperation in the fields of biotechnology including genetic engineering and biochemistry were already present.

In the field of space technology both countries will develop the latest technology in the airplane industry, in particular the helicopter types to step up capacity as well as flight safety.

CSO: 4200/1050

TRADE SURPLUS WITH CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 26 Aug 84

[Text] Jakarta, August 26 (ANTARA)--The Indonesia-Czechoslovakia trade balance in the last five years have been in favour of Indonesia due to the fact that the eastern European country had much imported traditional commodities from Indonesia during that period.

Data from the Ministry of Trade here Saturday showed the Indonesian export value to that country in 1979 was recorded at US \$14.28 million, while the Indonesian import only worth US \$6.03 million or a surplus of US \$8.25 million for Indonesia.

Indonesian export to Czechoslovakia in 1980 increased into US \$20.66 million, while the Indonesian import from that country also increased into US \$7.53 million, or a deficit of US \$13.13 million for Czechoslovakia.

In 1982, the Indonesian export value to the Socialist country decreased into US \$11.38 million, while the Indonesian import from that country increased into US \$7.96 million, or a surplus of US \$3.42 million for Indonesia.

The data also showed that in 1983 the Indonesian export value to Czechoslovakia again increased into US \$15.20 million, while the Indonesian import from that country declined into US \$6.02 million, or a surplus of US \$9.18 million for Indonesia.

Indonesia has been exporting various traditional commodities, such as rubber, plywood, spices and coffee to Czechoslovakia, while the Indonesian import from that country consists of capital goods.

CSO: 4200/1051

OBSTACLES TO TRADE RELATIONS WITH ROMANIA OUTLINED

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 27 Aug 84

[Text] Bucharest, Aug 27 (ANTARA)--Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmadja said here Saturday there were still a number of obstacles to be overcome before relations between Indonesia and Rumania could be stepped up.

He was explaining the matter to ANTARA Saturday not long after he had held talks with his Rumanian counterpart Stefan Andre.

One of the obstacles, he said, is difference in the procedure of trade payments preferred by Indonesia and Rumania.

Rumania, he said, prefers to pay for the goods it buys not with the internationally available hard currencies but as much as possible with Rumanian made good and Rumanian services (in barter).

On the other hand Indonesia would like to be paid in hard currencies because Indonesia has many alternative suppliers to consider in order to base its purchasing decision on comparative prices, qualities, maintenance and speed of deliveries.

The Indonesian foreign minister said despite that obstacle, however, there was still a fair possibility for stepping up trade between the two countries. Indonesia in some cases should be able to accept the Rumanian preference, particularly for certain goods Rumania needs and Indonesia couldn't sell with a strong market.

Indonesia he added, should also remember that it has adopted the counter-purchase policy in its international trade.

Nickel, tin and rubber are examples of commodities Indonesia could sell to Rumania on the more-or-less barter procedure, according to Mochtar. Rumania is one country that could freely accept Indonesia's counter-purchases policy, he said.

So far Indonesia has bought 151 tons of fertilizer worth US \$19.08 million and 1,410 passenger carriage and freight wagons for the state railway company PJKA from Rumania.

In making the purchase, according to Indonesian ambassador to Rumania M.H. Isnaeni, Indonesia has used the service of a West German consultancy firm.

Meanwhile Indonesia has sold to Rumania goods worth US \$17.6 million in 1983, consisting of natural rubber, coffee, and black pepper.

Psychological Obstacle

Other official sources told ANTARA, efforts to enhance trade relations between Indonesia and Rumania also has to overcome psychological blockage.

Generally, Indonesians are reluctant to visit or do trade with Rumania as well as the other East European countries due to their communist social and political system, they said.

This is exacerbated by the officialdom which requires Indonesians to obtain clearance from the authorities before allowing them to visit communist East Europe, they added.

As a result, many invitations from the East European countries for Indonesian businessmen to take part in trade events such as fairs in these countries have gone unheeded.

But the fault also lies with Rumanian officialdom itself, in the fact that it is also not too easy for Rumanians to get the green light to visit Indonesia.

Rumanian officials have on many occasions stressed that their country was very keen on stepping up trade with Indonesia through participation in Indonesian development projects.

Joint involvements in transportation and chemical industry projects are among present Rumanian goals, Indonesian sources said. For these types of projects, Rumania has expressed its readiness to extend loans but in the form of equipments and technical assistances.

In addition, it has also offered to provide a transit port in Rumania for Indonesian goods destined for all of the East European countries, pointing to a new benefit in the fact that distance from east European countries to the Black Sea has now been much shortened with the opening of the Danube Canal.

Foreign Minister Mochter said Indonesia was at present studying this offer.

CSO: 4200/1050

SOUTH KOREAN ASSISTANCE FOR TANGERANG VOCATIONAL TRAINING CENTER

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 22 Aug 84

[Text] Jakarta, August 22 (ANTARA)—An industrial vocational training centre complete with a boarding house complex will soon be built on 9 ha of land in the Tangerang industrial estate, West Java, under the assistance of the South Korean Government.

The construction as well as the management of the vocational training centre will be entrusted to PT.Mega Eltra, a state-run company, in accordance with the agreement between that company and the Manpower Department.

The agreement was signed at the central office of the Manpower Department here Tuesday by Minister of Manpower Sudomo and President Director of Pt. Mega eltra Isa Danubrata.

Sudomo stated on the occasion that the government would give greater opportunity to the private side to participate in organizing training courses to improve the skill of Indonesian employees and workers.

The government, according to the minister, will control the curricula and quality of the vocational training courses to secure the creation of qualified and ready-for-use manpower.

The cooperation with Pt.Mega Eltra constitutes a model which will be applied in the handling of other vocational training centres in the future so as to obtain maximum efficiency, he disclosed.

Intergovernment Agreement

The Tangerang vocational training centre will be set up as the realisation of the agreement between President Soeharto and his South Korean counterpart when the Indonesian Head of Government visited South Korea in 1982.

It is mentioned in the agreement between the two Heads of Government that South Korea is prepared to give technical assistance to Indonesian employees and workers.

In connection with the agreement, South Korea has provided Rp 5 billion for the procurement of machinery and technicians and for scholarships given to Indonesians studying in that East Asian country for the 1982/83 fiscal year. But Indonesia, which has been adversely affected by the prolonged recession, still could not afford to make available funds for the setting up of vocational training centres complete with facilities in accordance with the agreement.

It is for this reason that the government has included the private side in organizing vocational training courses. Pt. Mega Eltra is a company which has been selected to handle the construction and the management of the Tangerang vocational training centre.

The training centre will be equipped with machinery from South Korea. It will consist of four departments, comprising metal, electric, electronic and automotive departments.

It will receive trainees consisting of only graduates of senior high schools (SMA). The minimum period of each training course is 12 months. The Tangerang vocational training centre will also be used to train instructors from other vocational training courses in Indonesia.

CSO: 4200/1050

EAST TIMOR DECLARED TRANSMIGRATION REGION

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 29 Aug 84

[Text] Jakarta, August 29 (ANTARA)--East Timor province is declared under Presidential Decision No 45, 1984 as a region for development into a resettlement area, the Transmigration Ministry reported Tuesday.

The decision is based on the consideration that the transmigrants comprising model farmers will serve as work-force promoting the development scheme in the region.

The application of the decision to despatch model farmers to the region will further be carried out by the Transmigration Ministry in accordance with the proposal from the East Timor Governor submitted through the Home Ministry.

CSO: 4200/1051

CHANGES IN BIMAS AGRICULTURAL PROGRAM EXPLAINED

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 9 Aug 84

[Text] Jakarta, August 9 (ANTARA)--Agriculture Minister Ahmad Affandi explained Thursday that the basic activities of the Indonesian Bimas agricultural mass guidance program would still be continued and to be reviewed under presidential instruction was only the soft credit facility that supported it in the past.

Ahmad Affandi gave this explanation to reporters Thursday after he had met with President Soeharto at the Jalan Cendana presidential mansion.

He said basically the Bimas was a program of mass field guidance for Indonesian farmers and there was still need for this and it would not be abolished.

What President Soeharto had asked to be reviewed with the possibility of abolishing is the soft credit program to farmers that had been introduced to support the mass guidance, Ahmad Affandi said.

Even this is limited to the granting of soft credits for the cultivation of rice only, he added.

The Bimas program in whole would still be preserved for the farming of agricultural crops other than rice.

The minister pointed out to the results of a survey recently conducted in the six main rice producing provinces in Indonesia--West Sumatera, South Sumatera, West Java, East Java, West Nusatenggara and South Sulawesi.

The survey revealed that 75% of the farmers in these regions were able to carry out their farming relying wholly on their own capital, 22.9% using their own money and also relying on outside credits, and only 2.1% had to rely fully on outside credits.

This finding indicates that farmers could now carry on without having to depend on soft government loans.

When the program of soft credits for the cultivation of rice would be abolished is still under consideration.

CSO: 4200/1050

SOUTH KALIMANTAN TO DEVELOP GIANT IRRIGATION SYSTEM

Jakarata ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 20 Aug 84

[Text] Banjarmasin, Aug 20 (ANTARA)--South Kalamintan is at present making preparation for the construction of a giant irrigation system which is capable of irrigating about 26,000 hectares of paddy fields, mainly for the agricultural areas in Banjar, Tanah Laut and Barito Kuala regencies.

This giant irrigation project has now entered the stage of clearing 200 hectares of land for the construction of dam facilities, not including clearance of land for inundation and the 40-kilometur long main canals.

South Kalimantan Riam Kanan irrigation project officer Ir.Haji A. Tamdjid the project is paid from funds from the Indonesian and Japanese governments.

Awaiting the land clearance which is projected in the 1984/85 and the 1985/86 national budgets, his office is at present completing the projects design, in particular the main canal network which will not pass through residential areas, Tamdjid said.

"This has obviously been agreed upon by the donor countries," he continued, while mentioning the result of a delegation which represented the Japanese government in Indonesia, when it visited the Riam Kanan area last week.

Touching upon the land clearance problem, which is being tackled by a 30-member team of the project, Tamdjid, who is also South Kalimantan public work's irrigation service chief, said that the team received full public cooperation.

During the 1984/85 fiscal year he expected to complete the clearance of 80 hectares of land of the projected target, situated at Mandikapau village, Karang Intan district, Banjar regency, some 60 kilometers northeast of Banjarmasin.

The irrigation project will take four years and Rp. 231 billion to build, respectively US \$85 million from foreign aid and Rp. 146 billion from the national budget, Tamdjid said.

CSO: 4200/1050

BULOG RICE STOCK

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 22 Aug 84

[Text] Jakarta, Aug 22 (ANTARA)--The Logistic Board (Bulog) for the 1984/1985 planting season until August 21, 1984 has a 2,179,487 ton stock of rice, an increase by 145 percent compared the same period of last year.

Of the amount 2,179,487 tons came from outside Java and 435,860 tons from Java.

East Java procured the highest amount of stock namely 907,377 tons next to Central Java 427,039 tons, West Java 375,118 tons and Yogyakarta special district 34,093 tons.

South Sulawesi procured 156,117 tons, West Nusatenggara 79,908 tons, Lampung 54,993 tons and other provinces 31,000 tons.

This year Bulog has a target of 2.5 million tons, but within a period of eight months (January-August) it had procured 2,179,487 tons.

Until now Bulog has around three million tons of food stock, so there will be no rice import this year, a spokesman of the logistics board said.

CSO: 4200/1051

SOUTH KALAMANTAN TO BUILD CEMENT FACTORY

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 21 Aug 84

[Text] Banjarmasin, Aug 21 (ANTARA)--A cooperation agreement for the setting up of a pozzolanic cement factory in South Kalimantan was signed here Monday between the Koperasi Karya Merdeka (Karya Merdeka cooperative) and the Jakarta-based PT Jacolintek Group, a national private enterprise. The agreement also covered the setting up of a new legal body to tackle production and marketing problems.

As a first step toward the factory's construction which is to produce portland cement, preparations are being made to carry out feasibility studies in several upstream mining areas and in the eastern part of South Kalimantan.

South Kalimantan Deputy Governor Ir.Haji Muhamad Said, after the signing of the cooperation agreement, said the idea to set up a cement factory would not only give a new impetus to the economic growth of the province, but would also be of great help in developing the small industrial sector and public housing.

"This is the first conceptional cooperation carried out by a cooperative in South Kalimantan, the deputy governor said.

This factory will contribute to the lowering of cement prices in the province as well as stimulate construction work activities and branch industries, he added.

The working capital of the newly established joint venture is Rp. 2 billion and the factory is scheduled to produce 30,000 tons of portland cement.

CSO: 4200/1050

BRIEFS

MPR-DONATED HOSPITAL--An important event occurred on 25 July 1984. This was the celebration of the achievement and the hand-over of a modern Laos-Mongolia friendship hospital funded by the fraternal Mongolian government and its people to the Lao government and people. The hospital is located in the middle of Phon Savan in the provincial municipality of Xieng Khouang Province. Its construction began in 1980 and was completed on 24 July 1984. Experts from the Mongolian People's Republic (MPR) and Lao technicians and workers together put their sweat and energy into the construction until its completion, based on the agreement of 29 February 1979 and the protocol for constructing a 60-bed hospital with no payment in return between the Mongolian Foreign Economic Relations Committee and the Lao Ministry of Public Health of 24 February 1979. This recently completed hospital is in agreement with the standard project and regulations, and also with the design and construction for localities in the LPDR. The hospital had three two-story brick buildings with concrete floors. There is also a kitchen house and a morgue. There is a large and beautiful green lawn surrounding the hospital. This hospital has 60 beds and a complete set of modern medical equipment, and is capable of examining and treating 150 patients a day. The total cost of the construction including the medical buildings and the complete set of medical equipment was over 11 million tugrik (Mongolian currency). After completing the construction the government of the MPR also sent medical experts to work in this hospital for 2 years in order to assist Lao doctors, for example, guiding them in the use of each type of equipment, especially equipment for the study of microorganisms and for x-ray treatment which is new for the country. They also assisted in epidemics and in providing guidance for the medical system for basic progress along the path to socialism and to give all medical cadres and doctors revolutionary morale and to raise individual knowledge and ability ever higher accordingly so they will be able to effectively apply [this knowledge] in treating the people of ethnic groups with new quality. [Excerpts] [Vientiane PASASON in Lao 2 Aug 84 p 2] 9884

XIENG KHOUANG ROAD REPAIR--From early May to early July the workers of the road construction and repair company under the transportation and post section of Xieng Khouang Province have attentively repaired Route 4A. They completed two parts, the first from Phon Savan District to Khoun District, and the second from Khoun District to [the port of] Tha Thom, totalling many tens of km. [Excerpt] [Vientiane PASASON in Lao 28 Jul 84 p 1] 9884

SAYABOURY DISTRICT POPULATION--Kenthao is a district in the southwest part of Sayaboury Province. It consists of five cantons, Kenthao, Meauang Mo, Pak Khem, Houai Leuk, and Don Men. There are 52 villages and 3771 families with a total population of 23,053. [Excerpt] [Vientiane PASASON in Lao 28 Jul 84 p 2] 9884

LUANG PRABANG, SAYABOURY BANKING--There is a report from the Luang Prabang Provincial Bank that in the first 6 months of 1984 the cadres and government employees of company services, hospitals, schools, offices, and organizations around Luang Prabang Province all emulated each other by depositing 436,607 kip of their savings in the State Bank. The most outstanding one was the provincial administrative office which deposited 47,210 kip. The [domestic trade company] deposited 30,132 kip, the education section of Luang Prabang District 25,195 kip, and the mid-level teacher training school 24,074 kip. Moreover, there were some units and work sections that continued to increase their figures. At the same time the cadres, soldiers, police, and workers in different work sections around the district and the people in Paklai District, Sayaboury Province, deposited a total of 181,790 kip of their savings in the bank. [Text] [Vientiane PASASON in Lao 3 Aug 84 pp 1, 4] 9884

KHAMMOUAN BANK DEPOSITS--In the first 6 months of this year the cadres, combatants, government employees, and workers under different offices and organizations around Khammouan Province deposited their savings totalling 499,651 kip in the provincial branch of the State Bank. The outstanding ones were the public works, propaganda, and trade sections among others. [Excerpt] [Vientiane PASASON in Lao 7 Aug 84 p 1] 9884

VIENTIANE PROVINCE RICE PURCHASES--On the afternoon of 2 August 1984 in the Vientiane provincial administrative office the Vientiane Provincial Foodstuffs Corporation held an official ceremony to summarize the achievements and to consider and reassess the strengths and weaknesses of rice purchase and exchange with the people from different production bases within nine districts throughout Vientiane Province for the 9-month period from 1 November to July 1984. Mr Bouakhai, assistant chief of the board of directors of the Vientiane Foodstuffs Corporation, reported the results of the rice purchase and exchange in the past 3 quarters of 1984. During this period the company was able to purchase and exchange a total of 9.135 tons 707 kg of rice from the people including 4,939 tons 065 kg of rice that was purchased, which is 115.61 percent of the plan. In other words, it exceeded the 1984 expectations by [75.61] percent. As for agricultural tax, they collected 1,995 tons 452 kg [of rice] or 57 percent of the actual plan for the year. There was also a report and provincial commendations were given to outstanding collection sections, individuals, and families in rice purchase and exchange for the government in the four districts of Hom, Thoulakhom, Kasi, and Keo Oudom. [Excerpts] [Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 6 Aug 84 pp 1, 3] 9884

VIENTIANE TRADE SERVICE--In the first 6 months of 1984 the cadres and workers in the Lao State Trade Section determinedly carried out their duty to effectively serve society as follows. Purchases were 83.09 percent of the 6-month plan, and exceeded that for 1983 by 149.19 percent. They purchased 104.22 percent of goods from the center, 58.29 percent from the ricefield and forest products of the people, and only 39.37 percent from the border. The circulation and distribution of goods to district stores and the people's trade co-ops was 85.38 percent or 104.97 percent in the same period for 1983, broken down as follows: 60 percent was sent to the government stores in the three districts of Hatsaiphong, Saithaini, and Nasaithong, and to all 33 trade co-ops of the people throughout Vientiane Capital, and 40 percent was distributed to stores in four districts in Vientiane Capital for sale. Exports were 103.04 percent, exceeding that for the same period in 1983 by 124.36 percent. Of this the total sales were 96.57 percent. Sales for company stores Nos 1 to 8 were 107.00 percent, the district stores in the four capital districts had 123.34 percent, and the stores in the three [districts outside the capital] had 137.61 percent. The sales total made it possible to put 64.00 percent of the cash into the bank. In carrying out their obligations they put in 120.79 percent of the money into the budget including 119.05 percent for profit taxes, 108.97 percent for revenue, 120.79 percent for [losses], and an imbalance of 125.74 percent. [Text] [Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 9 Aug 84 pp 1, 4] 9884

SAVANNAKHET MILITARY RECRUITMENT (KPL)--Since the 2nd quarter of 1984 the youth in the two districts of Outhoumphon and Atsaphangthong, Savannakhet Province, have all voluntarily and continuously served the nation as combatants in the ranks of national defense and public security forces. By the end of July there was a fairly good number, especially in Outhoumphon where over 300 youth became guerrilla militia in their own localities in order to determinedly take part in defending the nation and also the people's land to be forever secure and strong. [Text] [Vientiane KHAOSAN PATHET LAO in Lao 3 Aug 84 p A7] 9884

SAVANNAKHET DISTRICT BANKING (KPL)--In the first 6 months of 1984 the cadres, soldiers, workers, and the people in Phin District, Savannakhet Province, all awakened and voluntarily and extensively deposited their savings in their own district branch of the State Bank. During this period they deposited 108,523 kip in the bank. Its purpose was to take part in collecting capital for the government so it can use it in the revolution, for defending and constructing the country so it will be prosperous and strong, so it will bring additional income to their families, and also to take part in gradually increasing the standard of living of the people. [Text] [Vientiane KHAOSAN PATHET LAO in Lao 3 Aug 84 pp A4, 5] 9884

ATTOPEU ELECTRIFICATION (KPL)--Through the entire first 6 months of 1984 29 cadres and workers in the electrification section under the Industry, Handicrafts, and Forestry Section in Attopeu Province all carried out their specialized task regularly. Each day they had to send 78,800 kWh of electric power to cadres and the people in the provincial municipality;

however, the actual usage was only 72,860 kWh each day. This provincial electrification section now has two 100 kW generators and two 30 kW generators, and is able to collect a total of 664,999 kip for the cost of the electricity. [Excerpt] [Vientiane KHAOSAN PATHET LAO in Lao 7 Aug 84 p 5] 9884

CHAMPASSAK COFFEE PRODUCTION (KPL)--From 19 to 25 July the cadres and workers of the company that purchases forest and ricefield products under the trade section of Champassak Province opened the emulation to score achievements in storing coffee beans that were purchased and exchanged for goods with farmers and producers in their own province, especially in the first 6 months of the year. In carrying out the work they were able to pack coffee beans in a total of 1,260 sacks in Paksong District. They transported over 175 tons of coffee beans for storage in the provincial collective warehouse and over 100 tons for storage in the central collective warehouse, and they cleaned 110 tons of coffee beans. [Excerpt] [Vientiane KHAOSAN PATHET LAO in Lao 7 Aug 84 p A7] 9884

XIENG KHOUANG RECRUITMENT (KPL)--By absorbing the policies of the party and government on national defense and security and by seeing the significant role of the youth union in the new phase of the revolution and also for the period of defending and constructing the socialist nation, in the first 6 months of the year many of the youth union members and also the mass youth in Xieng Khouang Province all awakened and decided to serve their country by taking part extensively in the ranks of the military, national defense, and public security forces in their own localities. Here in this past July alone over 40 youth in Pek District under this province voluntarily served the nation, the same as many tens of youth in Kham and Khoun Districts and in other localities under Xieng Khouang Province. [Excerpt] [Vientiane KHAOSAN PATHET LAO in Lao 8 Aug 84 pp 7, 8] 9884

SAYABOURY, LUANG PRABANG MILITARY (KPL)--Since 1984 the regional forces in Paklai District, guerrilla units in Va and Paklai Districts, Sayaboury Province, and guerrilla units in Pakleung Canton, Pekleung District, Luang Prabang Province, have determinedly and strictly inspected and guarded. They have also organized themselves in order to study military strategy and tactics in defending themselves in order to protect the localities and the peace and happiness of the people of ethnic groups, and to make it possible for the people to carry out full-scale agricultural production. They have been able to punish the enemies who incite unrest in these localities in a timely fashion, and they opened courses in politics and military training many times resulting in a firm strengthening and modernization of the self-defense forces. [Text] [Vientiane KHAOSAN PATHET LAO in Lao 4 Aug 84 p A5] 9884

CSO: 4206/162

UNITED STATES CALLED UPON TO KEEP ITS MARKET FREE

Kuala Lumpur BERITA HARIAN in Malay 12 Jul 84 p 10

[Editorial: "America Must Keep Its Promise of a Free Market"]

[Text] No nation in the world, whether it operates a free economy or under central planning, can deny how important the United States is in organizing international economics. Even Russia, a giant nation in the communist bloc, must bow to the economic power of the United States. If the United States had not sold a great deal of wheat to it, Russia would have experienced a serious food shortage. Having this power, it is very easy for the United States to levy various conditions on its trade with the outside world. Most of these conditions hurt the nations that trade with it. For the past decade, the United States has introduced various restrictions on imports to protect its manufacturers. The emergence of new industrial nations such as Japan, followed by South Korea, Taiwan, Brazil, Hong Kong, and Singapore, has threatened U.S. industries whose production costs are high. To protect these industries, the United States imposed high tariffs and quotas on its imports. This trend strengthened with the eruption of the economic recession early in this decade.

Malaysia has encountered various problems in its economic relations and trade with that country. A number of Malaysia's primary exports to that country were subjected to high tariffs or very small quotas. Palm oil, for instance, was subject to import duties while manufactured goods such as textiles, clothing, and rubber shoes were subject to quotas. Malaysia could only export the amount set. Exports that exceeded these limits were prohibited or were subject to high duties. In addition Malaysia also faced a complex problem in the continuous sale of tin from the American stockpile. Although there was an understanding between Malaysia and the United States on the sale of this mineral, these huge stocks seemed to put a damper on the world tin market.

The problem now is not how important the U.S. economy is as an international economic prop but how that country is acting as a member of the international society. Our experience some time ago illustrates that there is a gap between what America says and what it does. For instance, although President Reagan had promised to maintain a free American economy, that country continued to levy various conditions on imports, including those from newly developing nations with a foot in the industrial door. It is most regrettable that a number of these conditions seemed to be especially aimed at developing nations and newly

emerging industrial nations because they were trying hard to produce various types of manufactured goods at low prices. Aside from this, those with special interests in the United States launched various campaigns to prevent the entry of these goods. They, for instance, complained that palm oil was unfit for human consumption because it contained too much fat and accused the Malaysian government of secretly subsidizing this product because many land programs for producing palm oil were financed by the government.

In this connection, we were very interested in the statement made by Mr George Shultz, the American secretary of state, when he toured Malaysia this week. He said it was better for developing nations to attract foreign capital to help their economies grow than to borrow money for this purpose. It was easy for Mr Shultz to make this statement. We admit that it would be natural for him to suggest this, but the problem is that we meet all sorts of obstacles each time we export goods produced this way. Many American companies have invested in this country. We accepted help from them, but we feel this aid is unsatisfactory because only a limited amount of such goods have been produced, and only a low level of technology has been transferred. Malaysia is prepared to accept more investment from America in all industrial fields. Nevertheless, the Americans must be genuinely ready to open their markets to manufactured goods from developing nations. The security of this region very much desired by America will not be achieved as long as the economies of the nations involved are weak.

6804

CSO: 4213/260

NEW CABINET MINISTERS EVALUATED

Kuala Lumpur BERITA MINGGU in Malay 15 Jul 84 p 8

[Editorial: "New Cabinet Reflects People's Aspirations"]

[Text] Prime Minister Datuk Seri Dr Mahathir Mohamad's announcement of his cabinet members yesterday startled everyone although, according to the prime minister, he made nominal changes which generally were limited to UMNO [United Malay National Organization] leaders. The changes made by Dr Mahathir were far broader than had been forecast even by the newspapers. Although various broad-ranging forecasts and suppositions were made, we ultimately had to admit that the composition of Datuk Seri Dr Mahathir's new cabinet would be kept secret to the final moment. We must congratulate the prime minister for being able to keep the new cabinet lineup a secret.

Although the prime minister brought in only one person who had no prior experience as parliamentary secretary or deputy minister, the reorganization of the cabinet was surprising. As had been forecast, Mr Daim Zainuddin, member of parliament from Kuala Muda, Kedah, was brought into the cabinet as finance minister, replacing Tengku Razaleigh who has held that post since 1976. Although it was known that Mr Daim was an unofficial advisor to the prime minister, his appointment was a surprise because he was greatly inclined toward taking part in the political arena whenever he had a chance. As a lawyer and as a former assistant state prosecutor and magistrate who later became a successful businessman, Mr Daim is indisputably qualified to hold this important post. In view of the country's rather complex financial problems and the world economic situation which continues to be worrisome, Datuk Seri Dr Mahathir needs a colleague who is an expert in this field.

Meanwhile, the prime minister was wise to retain Tengku Razaleigh in the cabinet as minister of trade and industry. It was also in line with the need to add maturity to the cabinet and ensure party consolidation. We are convinced that the Trade and Industry Ministry will benefit greatly from Tengku Razaleigh's experience in the financial and international relations fields. The change from heading the Finance Ministry to the Trade and Industry Ministry will be no problem for Tengku Razaleigh because he has wide experience in business as the former director of the Bank Bumiputera, PERNAS [National Corporation] and PETRONAS [National Oil Company]. Tengku Razaleigh's experience will be very

useful for the government's renewed efforts to make more rapid progress in national trade, particularly in the variety and volume of exports traded. Tengku Razaleigh's readiness to remain in the government after failing to challenge Datuk Musa Hitam reflects his changed attitude.

It is no surprise that Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen moved to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs because at one time he had been appointed to that ministry as a minister. Datuk Seri Dr Mahathir's appointment of former Foreign Minister Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie as special ambassador is the right one because Tan Sri Ghazali has unique capabilities and experience to handle that position. It is a good step because those with capabilities in certain fields should be confirmed in positions where they can make a contribution to the country, whether they be appointed to the cabinet or to positions outside the cabinet. Meanwhile, two young leaders from Pulau Pinang, Datuk Abdullah Ahmad Badawi and Mr Anwar Ibrahim, will face a more troublesome future with their appointments to the Education and Agriculture Ministries. Both of these ministries are very important for national development and advancement. Datuk Abdullah Badawi's training and experience as minister in the prime minister's office will aid him in his new and harder position. Meanwhile, for Mr Anwar, the Agriculture Ministry offers him a good opportunity to use the UMNO Youth Movement, which he headed, to eliminate poverty.

We have great hopes that the new cabinet will offer the prime minister a team who up to now have been depended upon to carry out various policies and state programs. Those selected as ministers, deputy ministers or parliamentary secretaries must consider their appointments as the starting point for determined efforts to contribute to national advancement and not to personal good fortune, which is selfish. We are convinced that the leadership which has been appointed will place religious, national, and the people's interests above their own interests and those of a small group.

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CSO: 4213/260

NEW 'BALANCED' CABINET DISCUSSED

Kuala Lumpur UTUSAN MALAYSIA in Malay 16 Jul 84 p 8

[Editorial: "Mahathir Cabinet Is Balanced"]

[Text] The reshuffled cabinet announced on Saturday [15 July] not only took account of the capabilities of the individuals appointed but only UMNO [United Malay National Organization] unity and stability in the government. The reshuffling was done to create a working unit that would serve the people and the country well.

The prime minister clarified that he had carefully evaluated the individuals on his roster of cabinet members. He took into account the expectations and desires of a number of parties in UMNO and kept the promise he made in 1981 that the winner would not take all and the loser would not lose all.

Proof of this was his decision to retain Tengku Razaleigh Hamzah in his cabinet as well as Tengku Rithauddeen and Datuk Zakaria Abdul Rahman.

He also respected the decision of UMNO representatives who gave most of their votes to Datuk Khalil Yaakob in the election of the UMNO Supreme Council in May. Datuk Khalil was offered a ministerial post in the prime minister's office.

Datuk Abdullah Haji, Ahmad Badawi, who sits in the second seat as UMNO vice president, was offered a more trouble-filled position, that of education minister.

As a former education leader and president of GPMS [Malaysian Peninsula Students Association], education appears to be close to Datuk Abdullah's heart. He will certainly provide the service expected of him.

Meanwhile, Mr Anwar Ibrahim was also offered a trouble-filled portfolio, that of agriculture minister. This ministry has its finger on the pulse of the rural people and also of the country.

The Ministry of Agriculture to date has been criticized for its poor management in combating poverty in rural areas. Mr Anwar, who is known for speaking loudly about the poverty of the people, has now been given responsibility for doing something about it.

Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir surprised many people this time by appointing trade expert Mr Daim Zainuddin as finance minister. He has had no previous experience with cabinet level administration.

Nevertheless, Mr Daim's prior experience in financial management and trade administration apparently qualifies him for this position.

The selection of cabinet members based on their capabilities is expected to ensure that the policies carried out by Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir's government will benefit the people.

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CSO: 4213/260

KEDAH TO TAKE ACTION AGAINST MUSLIM EXTREMISTS

Kuala Lumpur BERITA HARIAN in Malay 24 Jul 84 p 20

[Text] Kedah Chief Minister Datuk Seri Syed Nahar Shahabuddin announced today that the government will launch a large-scale operation to stem the activities being carried out by Muslim extremists within the state.

Speaking to reporters in Alor Star this morning he said, "The government will not hesitate to take firm action against them in order to prevent unfavorable and undesirable situations from occurring."

Last night the chief minister chaired a special meeting of the state's executive committee. The meeting was called to discuss the activities of groups of religious extremists, which have been increasing recently.

He said that a special committee composed of representatives of the State Secretariat, the Police, the Department of Islamic Religious Affairs and the Department of Information has been formed to monitor every movement of religious extremists and any increase in their activities.

Operation rooms have been set up in the government departments and will be used to obtain information on and analyze every development that involves religious extremists.

The chief minister declared that the government must intensify its opposition to the divisive preaching of the extremists because it threatens the unity of the people and security of the state.

"These groups use unlicensed preachers to create a hatred for the government among the people.

"They also pass out leaflets that contain passages from the Koran and are aimed at getting the Muslim community to oppose both the government and other Muslims who oppose the groups," he said.

Holy War

The chief minister is concerned because these groups are becoming more militant and are inciting the people to engage in a holy war (jihad) against the government by disregarding the law.

"As grounds for their actions the groups say that the government has failed to carry out a 100 percent application of Islamic laws and doctrine in the nation.

"The fact is that the government has many Islamic development projects, including Bank Islam, Universiti Islam and other economic development institutions," he said.

"I regret that people who consider themselves to be strugglers for Islam are using Islamic doctrine to sow seeds of danger and strife,

"They also sell cassette recording of sermons that attack the government and are aimed at inciting the people to engage in acts that cause tension and civil disorder.

"These cassettes are bought and played in the villages and also in taxis," he said.

The chief minister warned the people to remain constantly vigilant against these groups and not to let themselves be easily influenced by their campaigns.

He guaranteed that the government will ask licensed religious leaders to present sermons and hold meetings to refute the slanders of the religious extremists.

He also said that he hopes that the people will cooperate and unite in facing the extremists so that their future and the future of the state can be guaranteed.

The government is forced to focus its attention and efforts on the activities of the extremists when it should be concentrating on more important development activities, he said.

The chief minister said that he is convinced that with the support of the people and action by the government, the activities of the religious extremists can be crushed and their political aspirations eliminated.

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CSO: 4213/265

ISLAMIC VALUES SHOULD BE APPLIED IN SECULAR EDUCATION

Kuala Lumpur UTUSAN MALAYSIA in Malay 27 Jul 84 p 2

[Text] Minister of Agriculture Encik Anwar Ibrahim said today that the failure of modern and traditional education systems in Malaysia has resulted in the emergence of deviationist and extremist groups in the Muslim community.

He said that slogans and religious ceremonies that have emotional appeal cannot disguise the weaknesses that exist in the nation's ideology and educational system.

Muslim teachers and students must try to find ways to apply Islamic values at all levels of secular education, he said.

Speaking at ceremonies opening the Third International Islamic Philosophy Seminar in Kuala Lumpur this morning, he said that educational and research institutions in the majority of Islamic states must be utilized for this purpose.

He noted that for students who desire to do so, there are no obstacles to the application of Islamic values in the field of education at institutions of higher education in Malaysia.

Encik Anwar, who is a member of the International Islamic Philosophy Institute, said that the application of Islamic values in the fields of science and culture will not adversely affect anyone in this country.

The religion of Islam is a universal religion and establishes no conditions in the areas of communication and cooperation, he said.

He recalled that several non-Muslims had provided constructive criticism on certain subjects at the Islamic Cultural Seminar which was held here recently. He said that the views they advanced were positive and would be quite useful in the effort to apply Islamic values.

"For these reasons I believe that the application of Islamic values in the areas of science and culture will not pose a threat to anyone," he affirmed.

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CSO: 4213/265

ISLAMIC PARTY NOT MOVED BY CRITICISM

Kuala Lumpur BERITA HARIAN in Malay 7 Aug 84 p 1

[Text] Haji Yusof Rawa, the president of Pas (Islamic Party), declared today that Pas will continue to struggle in accordance with the constitution no matter what the government says.

"Let them say what they will, Pas will continue to struggle and we will base our struggle on the constitution, which was ratified under the laws of the state," he said.

Yusof Rawa made this assertion when he was asked to comment on a statement by Datuk Abdullah Haji Ahmad Badawi, the minister of education. The minister had said that Pas was engaging in a dangerous form of politics.

"We do not wish to comment further on that matter or on any charges or accusations that are hurled at Pas. Let them say what they like, we will continue with our struggle," he said.

He said that while Pas cannot prevent other people from saying what they will, Pas will not move away from its principles.

Meanwhile, Encik Fadzil Noor, the deputy supreme president of Pas, today characterized the banning of all types of political meetings in Kedah and Perlis by the police as an effort "to fulfill the wishes of the leaders of the national government."

Encik Fadzil, who is also the Pas commissioner for Kedah, charged that the action taken by the police was actually aimed at paralyzing the activities of Pas in Kedah and Perlis. He said these activities are being increasingly welcomed by the people.

He also said that recently the police sent a group of officers to surround a house in which talks were being given and that the officers ordered the owner of the house to stop the talks.

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CSO: 4213/266

NEW COURSE ON ISLAMIC CULTURE AROUSES SUSPICIONS

Kuala Lumpur BERITA HARIAN in Malay 25 Jul 84 p 10

[Editorial: "No Need To Be Suspicious of Course on Islamic Culture"]

[Text] The concern of some persons that instruction in Islamic culture at the university level will be used as a means of spreading Islamic doctrine among non-Muslims is based on faulty assumptions. They make this error because they do not know why the course was introduced or what material it covers. The course was introduced at local universities at the beginning of the 1983/84 session and at Universiti Malaysia at the beginning of the 1984/85 session, and the purpose in introducing it was to create among university students a greater understanding of Islam's position as a glorious and comprehensive cultural foundation.

Unlike courses on religion, this course emphasizes the international aspects of Islam rather than piety and good works. It focuses on Islamic civilization, the contributions of Islam in various areas of human culture, and the suitability of Islam as an international cultural foundation. It must not be felt that since knowledge of Islam as a foundation of human culture is still limited to Muslim students, then the course was introduced primarily for non-Muslim students. The intent in introducing this course was to demonstrate that Islam is more than a religion.

History shows that science had an honored and respected tradition during the golden age of Islam. But it was not just Muslims who were inspired to explore sciences in which they had some proficiency, for non-Muslim intellectuals who were subjects of the then Islamic empire also were encouraged to delve into various branches of science. So it is not surprising that the Muslim world of that time had many intellectuals and was rich in scientific knowledge. Muslim intellectuals not only made improvements in existing scientific knowledge and inventions, they also carried out pioneering activities in a number of new fields, and the achievements and abilities of Muslim inventors and intellectuals were recognized by contemporary non-Muslim empires and by the empires that followed them. These are some of the aspects of Muslim civilization that are spotlighted in the course on Islamic culture.

As Datuk Abdullah Haji Ahmad Badawi, the minister of education, pointed out in Parliament last week, the government has no intention of using this course as a means of compelling non-Muslim students to enter Islam. The course, he said,

does not deal with religious matters and so the introduction of the course should not arouse any suspicions that the government is trying to use it as a means of compelling non-Muslim students to enter the religion. The government decided that this course should be introduced at the university level because there are segments of the population, non-Muslims in particular, that are not well-informed concerning the contributions made by Islam in areas other than religion. As the minister of education said, this course can give the various racial communities in Malaysia an understanding of Islamic culture and society. This is considered important because Islam is the official religion of the state.

A better understanding of Islam as an international religion is felt to be important at this time in view of the resurgence of Islam throughout the world. Regardless of whether or not this development has been intentionally planned, it has had a number of side effects, some healthy and some unhealthy. The efforts of a small group of Muslims to intentionally limit understanding of Islam is creating uneasiness not only among non-Muslims but among Muslims themselves. Courses such as the one on Islamic culture can help overcome this uneasiness. Malaysians who are not Muslims would be well-advised to study Islam and its culture rather than listening to misleading information. There are absolutely no grounds for their concern because history shows that the government has never tried to force Islam on anyone. The government is completely candid in its attitude on this matter, and this was demonstrated by the opening of the International Islamic University. The university, in addition to accepting Muslim students from foreign countries, accepts local students who are not Muslims. As the minister of education said, the presentation of a course on Islamic culture by the universities will not become a problem or sensitive issue unless some politicians make it one to serve their own interests.

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CSO: 4213/265

POLITICAL FREEDOM CARRIES CERTAIN RESPONSIBILITIES

Kuala Lumpur BERITA HARIAN in Malay 8 Aug 84 p 10

[Editorial: "Using Religion to Win Influence Is Not a Good Deed"]

[Text] All political leaders certainly realize that religion, the nation and the state are endangered when efforts are made to arouse the emotions of followers solely for political interests, and all political leaders certainly should realize that a state that is in disorder, a moribund state, benefits no one but our enemies. And in this era of development the enemy approaches in many ways and many forms.

In the time of the Prophet people like Abdullah bin Ubay used religion as a guise in their efforts to destroy religion and their own nation. Not to mention Abu Jahal and Abu Lahab, who throughout their lives had no desire to recognize all that is right and true. And even in our own time political leaders and the public must remain vigilant against the same kind of dangerous temptations that existed in the time of the Prophet.

It is the nature of man of man to be displeased when he sees something that is going right and in perfect order. This is a reflection of man's own imperfect character. And this is why in daily life we find people, politicians in particular, who see something that is imperfect and feel that it is perfect, or see something perfect as imperfect.

We point to politicians here because the factors of power, influence and position often cause their opinions and ideas to be somewhat different from the views of the majority of the people. For example, the government's ban on political meetings in Kedah and Perlis has led some politicians to charge that this action was taken solely to serve the political interests of one side. The leaders of Pas (Islamic Party) in particular are charging that the government wants to restrict their political liberties. It is unfortunate that people like this never venture to question themselves or look at their own faults.

The fundamental point that they must recognize is that there is no freedom without responsibility. Political parties like Pas must always ask themselves about the responsibility they have to religion, the nation and the state we all love. They must ask themselves: Are we acting responsibly if we always

try to incite others and to distort facts so that our own followers cannot distinguish between what is true and what is not?

Are we observing our responsibility to religion if we only use religion to obtain power and influence? Are we acting responsibly toward religion if we always close our eyes to all the good that has been done and instead look only for weaknesses and deficiencies? Are we being just to the nation and the state if we ourselves do not strive to contribute to our national development?

Can political parties like Pas deny that progress has been made by our religion, our nation and our state since independence? Obviously, there are many things that still must be done for our lives to be better, more useful and more agreeable to God, but all of this must come in stages. The struggle of the Islamic religion to become a respected, world religion also must be carried out in stages. There is no shortcut to all of this. All of us who are pious and faithful certainly realize that Islam calls on us to cooperate in doing good works, and also to cooperate in opposing sin.

If our government is earnestly trying to unite the people, to strive for excellence, to establish us as a respected nation and to give everyone a share of prosperity and comfort, then for the sake of God we must cooperate with one another without thinking of group or party interests. And if we are sincere in our cooperation we can also overcome all of the weaknesses and deficiencies in the leadership and in ourselves.

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CSO: 4213/266

THREE PAS LEADERS ARRESTED FOR ANTIGOVERNMENT PROGRAM ACTIVITY

Kuala Lumpur UTUSAN MALAYSIA in Malay 12 Jul 84 p 8

[Editorial: "Three PAS Leaders Arrested"]

[Text] The arrest of three PAS [Pan-Malayan Islamic Party] Youth leaders under the Home Affairs Security Act (SKFN) was announced by Dr Amin Osman, deputy state police commissioner, yesterday [11 July]. According to the police, the three leaders were arrested on suspicion of conducting activities that could lead to disunity in Malay and Islamic groups in this country.

As a professional body responsible for safeguarding public order, the police, of course, obtained enough evidence to allow them to take this step. Those individuals who want this country safe and secure concur with the measures that have been taken. They hope those who might want to act outside the law like the three PAS leaders will learn from this example.

Clearly the government could not permit a small group to use religion to disrupt the unity of Muslims and Malays in this country. Strict measures to prevent this evil deed from proliferating at a dangerous rate had to be taken even though the leaders knew that, by taking this action, they could be charged with excessive harshness or violation of individual human rights.

Meanwhile, we should not end this matter with the arrest of a certain group under the AKDN for conducting activities that disunite Muslims in this country. The government should establish machinery for disseminating information that would combat the evil activities of obstructionists who use religion to build their influence with the public.

It would be unwise to the government to permit these groups to use the arrest of the PAS leaders as a means of gaining public sympathy. The public must be convinced that the government is strong enough to oppose the activities of those who would like to use Islam to poison people's minds until they begin to doubt or become unwilling to accept Islamization programs that are being carried out.

We believe that if the public becomes convinced that these people are doing wrong, the government will no longer need to be concerned about a group using Islam to divid the public. Attempts to do this then will be as useless as offering advice to deaf ears.

BUMIPUTERA TAKES CONTROL OF UNITED MALAY BANKING CORP

Kuala Lumpur BERITA HARIAN in Malay 9 Jul 84 p 10

[Editorial: "Control of UMBC Expected to Aid Malay Economy"]

[Text] News that an indigenous [bumiputera] entrepreneur bought 40 percent of the shares of the United Malayan Banking Corporation (UMBC) from Multi-Purpose Holdings Berhad (MPHB) has been received with joy especially by the Malays. UMBC is the third largest Malaysian bank after Bank Bumiputera and Malayan Banking Berhad. It is no surprise that when MPHB reserved for itself a controlling interest of 51 percent of that bank's shares, bumiputera early in 1981, through the Youth Movement, opposed that measure and placed obstacles in the way of its achievement. If that MPHB reserve had succeeded, bumiputera participation in banking institutions would have been impaired.

UMBC, the first bank to be formed after independence, was founded by several Chinese and bumiputera businessmen in Malaysia and Singapore and was headed by Datuk Chang Min Thien, now deceased. Bumiputera shareholders were represented by Tan Sri Haji Mohd. Noah Omar. It began operating on 16 July 1960 with confirmed capital totaling M\$20 million and paid-in capital of M\$5 million. In only 4 years, that bank had established branches in almost all of the states on the peninsula as well as in Brunei, Singapore, and Bangkok.

Bumiputera equity in that bank increased when Pernas Securities, a PERNAS [National Corporation] subsidiary, took over 30 percent of the shares. That equity increased greatly when PETRONAS [National Oil Company] bought about 20 percent of the shares several years later. After that nonbumiputera shareholders in the bank began to feel overpowered. They then tried to keep bumiputera from controlling the bank by selling their shares in MPHB. When they sold 51 percent of the UMBC shares to MPHB, they retained control of that bank.

With the purchase of 40 percent of the UMBC shares by the bumiputera businessman along with the shares owned by PERNAS and PETRONAS, bumiputera achieved almost 100 percent control of that bank. Even more significant is the fact that now this bank, the third largest Malaysian bank, is not owned by bumiputera through funding from government agencies as is the case for the Bank Bumiputera and Malayan Banking, but is owned by someone who is

really a successful businessman, someone who is truly knowledgeable about the ins and outs of the big business world.

The transfer of ownership of the Malaysian-French Bank to MPBH, of course, is very significant for this group because their desire to control a commercial bank has been fulfilled. However, the transfer of UMBC shares to a bumiputera, especially a businessman who formerly had owned the Malaysian-French Bank, is even more significant because UMBC is a very old bank, one that carries a tradition and has a name, one that has a large and solid branch network. These are very important factors for determining the success of a bank because the confidence businessmen and the general public place in a bank is based on these factors.

At present UMBC not only has branches in Malaysia and overseas but also owns a financial company, the United National Finance Ltd., as well as a number of wholly-owned subsidiaries--United Malayan Bank Nominees Sdn Bhd [privately-owned corporation], Metropole Realty Sdn Bhd, United Malayan Bank Nominees (Pte) [expansion unknown] Ltd, United Malaysian Warehouse (Pte) Ltd, United General Insurance Co Sdn Bhd, and the Malayan Hongkong Land Development Corp Sdn Bhd. UMBC offers full banking services unlike the Malaysian-French Bank which does not yet operate at this level.

We hope more bumiputera businessmen who will achieve control in the banking field so that they will be able to increase bumiputera participation in the country's economy. We also hope that UMBC will rapidly become a general corporation so more benefits will accrue to bumiputera.

6804

CSO: 4213/259

DISTRIBUTION OF STOCKHOLDERS IN FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Kuala Lumpur BERITA HARIAN in Malay 4 Aug 84 p 3

[Text] At the end of 1983 the amount of capital paid in to local commercial banks totalled M\$2,016.2 million and the stock held by Malays was valued at M\$263.9 million or 13.1 percent of this amount.

Minister of Finance Encik Daim Zainuddin said that the federal government, statutory bodies and government corporations hold 61.9 percent of the stock, valued at M\$1,248.2 million.

Non-Malays hold M\$334.7 million or 16.6 percent of the stock, and foreign interests hold M\$169.4 million or 8.4 percent.

In a written reply to a question submitted by Senator Kenneth Kanyan, the minister said that Malays hold M\$112.2 million or 27.3 percent of the stock of finance companies [savings and loan companies]. Total paid-in capital of these companies is M\$411.7 million.

The federal government, statutory bodies and government corporations hold M\$51.9 million or 12.6 percent of the stock in finance companies, while non-Malays hold M\$194.4 million or 47.2 percent and foreign interests hold M\$53.2 million or 12.9 percent.

Merchant banks had a total paid-in capital of M\$207.1 million at the end of 1983, and Malay stockholders held 44 percent of the shares which were valued at M\$91.2 million.

The federal government, statutory bodies and government corporations own M\$50.4 million or 24.4 percent of the stock in merchant banks, non-Malays own M\$17.7 million or 8.5 percent and foreign interests own M\$47.0 million or 23.1 percent.

The minister also said that the government will postpone its planned reorganization of the operations of the branch offices of two foreign banks in view of the current status of the nation's balance of payments.

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CSO: 4213/266

SLOW GROWTH AFFECTS BUMIPUTRA ECONOMIC BENEFITS

Canberra THE WEEKEND AUSTRALIAN in English 18-19 Aug 84 p 9

[Text]

SLOWER growth is sabotaging Malaysia's discriminatory economic policies which, since 1971, have determined who gets most of the benefits of fast growth.

The policies are lumped together under the official banner of the "new economic policy" (NEP), which discriminates in favor mainly of Malay Malaysians (the Bumiputras) and against Chinese Malaysians. The reasons behind this racist policy run as follows:

Malaysia has 15 million people. According to the 1981 census, 48 per cent are Malays, 34 per cent are Chinese and 9 per cent are Indian. The rest belong to groups such as the Dayaks and Ibans, most of whom live in the two States of East Malaysia on the island of Borneo.

Together with the Dayaks and the Ibans, the Malays constitute the Bumiputras. The Government translates this word as "sons of the soil", but it also implies "princes of the land". The Malays dominate the country's political life; the Chinese dominate business. The NEP uses every economic lever available to try to break the link between race and wealth.

Among the levers:

EDUCATION. Universities run a quota system, and about 80 per cent of the places in higher education go to Malays. Almost all government scholarships to study abroad are reserved for Bumiputras.

Such organisations as the Majlis Amanah Rakyat (Council of Trust for the Indigenous People) attempt to teach Malays how to become entrepreneurs.

Of all the policies to discriminate in favor of the Malays, educational bias

is the one the Chinese most resent. They are forbidden to establish a Chinese-speaking university and, with standards of English declining because schooling is given only in Malay, elder Chinese worry that younger generations will be unable to study abroad.

JOBS. Under an informal quota system, every business — private and state — with more than about 10 employees is expected to make sure 30 per cent of its staff at each level are Bumiputra. Many companies say that not enough Malays have the right qualifications, so they have to pay over the odds to recruit the few who do.

LOANS. The state-owned Bank Bumiputra, Malaysian Industrial Development Finance, and others provide cheap credit for Malay businesses. Commercial banks are required to make 18 per cent of total loans to Bumiputras.

LICENCES. Bumiputras are favored in the award of government permits for establishing companies. Last year 68 per cent of logging licences and 63 per cent of permits to set up road haulage companies went to Bumiputras.

ZONING. In granting permits to shops and factories, the state-controlled Urban Development Authority reserves a quota of plum sites for Malays.

OWNERSHIP. The Government wants Malays to have a bigger shareholding in the country's businesses. A decade ago, the Government bullied companies to sell shares cheaply to Bumiputra businessmen who would, as often as not, flog their shares at a profit.

Big Decline in Poverty

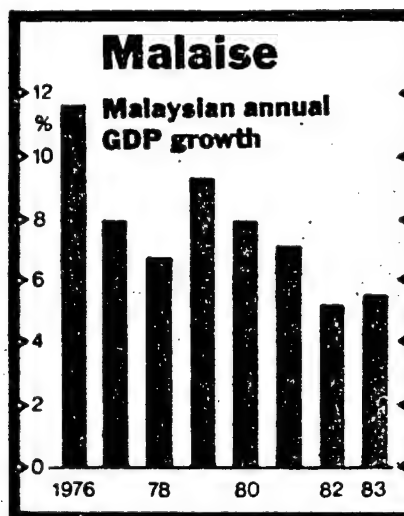
ON the face of it, Malaysia's NEP has made impressive progress. The two biggest banks, Bank Bumiputra and Malayan Banking, are directly or indirectly State-controlled, which is deemed to mean they are run by Bumiputras. The same is true for the dominant companies in oil and gas (Petronas), tin mining (Malaysian Mining Corporation) and plantations (Sime Darby, Guthrie, Harrisons Malaysian Estates).

Poverty has declined since the NEP was introduced, and this is not mere coincidence. Bumiputras have fared especially well. Between 1970 and 1979, the average income of Malay households rose by 186 per cent at current prices to \$M492 per month, compared with a 138 per cent rise for Chinese to \$M938 and a 148 per cent increase for Indians to \$M756.

But take a closer look at the NEP's achievements. In the old days you could tell a man's occupation by the color of his skin. Malays toiled in their paddy fields; Indians tapped rubber; the Chinese were either traders or tin miners. The NEP's attempt to make the country's workforce reflect the racial balance has had only mixed success.

The proportion of Malays in farming, forestry and fishing, which was supposed to fall from 68 per cent in 1970 to 61 per cent by 1990, was virtually unchanged at 67 per cent in 1983.

Malays have, however, become a bigger part of the workforce in mining, manufacturing and services. Half of those employed in services in 1983 were Malays, slightly higher than the 1990 target. They filled more professional and technical jobs by 1983 than the Government had targeted.

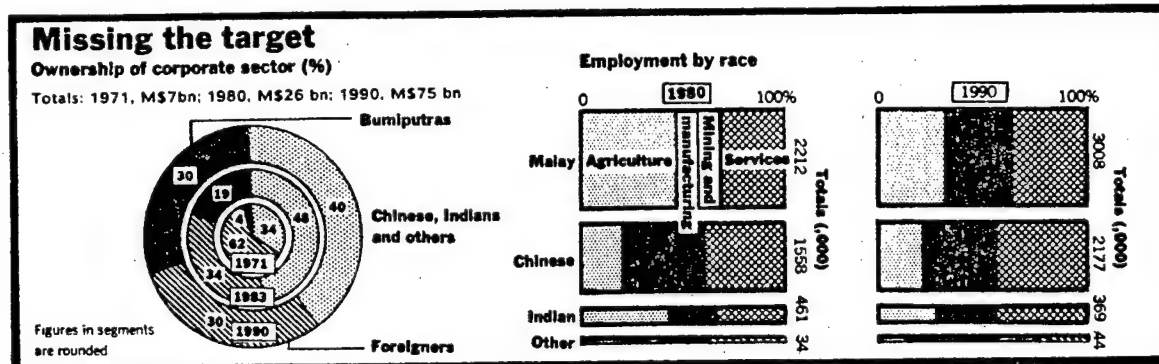


But in administrative and managerial posts, where the NEP looks for them to fill 48 per cent of the posts by 1990, they held only 27 per cent of the jobs last year.

The NEP's attempt to reallocate company shareholdings has been a failure so far. By 1990, Bumiputras are supposed to own 30 per cent of the share capital of limited companies; other Malaysians are meant to hold 40 per cent and foreigners the remaining 30 per cent (of which roughly two-thirds should comprise shares in Malaysian companies and the remainder in local subsidiaries).

In 1971, Bumiputras held 4.3 per cent, other Malaysians (ie, mainly Chinese) 34 per cent and foreigners 61.7 per cent.

By last year, foreigners had reduced their share to 33.6 per cent, but Bumiputras had managed to raise theirs to only 18.7 per cent. While Malays have fought noisily and paid a lot to



purchase foreign-owned plantations, the non-Bumiputra Malaysians have quietly increased their share of Malaysian shares to 47.7 per cent. Leaders of the Indian community say that their people own only 1 per cent of equity, which suggests that the Chinese remain supreme.

Fall in growth poses problem

SO long as the economy was growing fast, Bumiputras could get a bigger share of the cake without cutting the size of the slice left over for the rest of the population.

Malaysia grew by an average of 7.9 per cent a year in the 1970s, and ministers said the economy would have to grow by 7.8 per cent annually in the period 1981-85 for the NEP to stay on course.

But prices for some of Malaysia's commodity exports — oil, rubber and tin — fell in real terms between 1980 and 1983 and GDP growth slumped from an average annual 7.9 per cent in 1978-80 to 5.9 per cent in 1981-83.

Although there has been no official announcement, the Government seems to be quietly postponing its NEP targets. This presents a challenge to the Prime Minister, Dr Mahathir, who is closely identified with the success of the policy.

The Permodalan Nasional Berhad, or the National Equity Council (PNB), has spent \$M480 million

purchasing shares in Malaysia's leading companies, exhausting its allocation from the Government in the current five-year plan. The plan ends next year: the Government may cut PNB's allocation in the next plan.

In November 1983 it announced it was delaying the "Malaysianisation" of the local branches of the two biggest foreign banks, Standard Chartered and Hongkong and Shanghai. To attract new foreign investment, it will countenance local subsidiaries in which the parent holds more than half the shares.

Last year, the Government decided to cut through the thicket of agencies. By the early 1980s there were more than 90 public enterprises and over 50 statutory bodies, most of them concerned with promoting Bumiputras. Many do not know whether to give priority to profits or to NEP goals.

By September 1983 81 State or federally-owned companies had been closed down. The Government now plans to privatise many utilities and public enterprises. If all goes according to plan, the entire telephone network will be transferred gradually to private ownership.

Privatisation looks like being a set-back for the Bumiputras. The benefits they have got from economic expansion have come about largely through the growth of publicly-owned companies and the expansion of public administration, which now employs 1.2 million people, more than a quarter of the workforce.

The other races have shown that they can benefit by setting up firms linked to their political parties. The Malaysian Chinese Association's co-operative owns 52.2 per cent of Multi-Purpose Holdings (MPH), which has grown rapidly under the direction of Mr Tan Koon Swan.

His approach was meant to show traditional family-owned Chinese businesses that they would be swept away if they did not use the same strategies as successful Bumiputra firms.

The Malaysian Indian Congress, the third main component in the Government coalition, is now trying to get in on the act. It is setting up its own investment company, Maika Holdings, to boost Indians' measly share in Malaysian companies.

Ownership is one thing, control another. Nobody, least of all those in government, thinks that Malays will be able to compete with the Chinese in the near future without government help. Even when and if the new economic policy ends, another will have to take its place, which will continue to worry the Chinese. The NEP has, though, given Malays a bigger stake in their own country--and in its political stability.

MALAYSIAN WORKERS LOSE JOBS IN SINGAPORE

Restrictions on Work Permits

Kuala Lumpur BERITA HARIAN in Malay 1 Aug 84 p 1

[Text] Some 10,000 young workers from Kelantan who had been employed in Singapore were forced to return home a few days ago when the Singapore government established more stringent conditions for the work permits of foreign nationals.

The young workers, who range in age from 18 to 35, said that they were abruptly discharged because their employers, as a result of the new government regulations, would not renew their work permits.

They began leaving the republic last Thursday [26 July], most of them taking the mail train that runs from Johor Bahru to Kuala Krai, Tanah Merah and Pasir Mas.

On 1 July of this year the Singapore government began placing restrictions on work permits, particularly those issued to persons who are married to Singapore nationals.

In addition, foreign workers whose base pay is less than S\$1,500 a month will not have their work permits renewed. Many of the Kelantan workers earned around S\$1,000 a month.

Some of the young workers who returned home said that employers were cutting wages from the maximum of S\$25 a day to S\$15 a day in order to reduce the number of workers they employ.

They also said that 30,000 more Kelantan natives now employed in Singapore will soon receive their final wages and have to leave the republic.

Useful Lesson

Kuala Lumpur BERITA HARIAN in Malay 2 Aug 84 p 10

[Editorial: "Welfare of Local Workers Must Receive Priority"]

[Text] The return of large numbers of Malaysian workers from Singapore after restrictions were placed on the issuance of work permits by the government of the republic can have a bad effect on the rate of unemployment in our country if these workers do not find suitable jobs. Unofficial figures indicate that as many as 10,000 workers from Kelantan alone have returned home since the new restrictions on work permits were placed in effect. Some of the workers who have returned home say that construction firms in Singapore are intentionally cutting the pay of foreign workers to a point where they do not qualify for work permits. Apparently some of the employers in the republic are using the opportunity provided by the new restrictions to reduce the number of foreign workers they employ. It is not known whether they are acting independently or at the direction of the authorities.

The possibility that the return of so many workers from Singapore will affect the national unemployment rate cannot be disregarded, even though sources in the Kelantan government have guaranteed that their return will not create social problems. Also, that statement was not specific and failed to allow for temporary problems which may face the workers and their families. It is true that there are many job openings in the construction and agricultural sectors in Kelantan, but it is impossible for so many workers to find new jobs immediately. Many of them may be forced to remain unemployed for some time, and this will place burdens on them unless they have savings or can stay with relatives.

The actual number of Malaysians employed in Singapore is difficult to determine but is believed to exceed 50,000. More than 40,000 are from Kelantan alone. Most of these workers are employed in the construction and manufacturing sectors, and many of the production workers live in Johor Bahru. The Johor Bahru workers commute daily to industrial centers in the republic on special buses. There is a shortage of local workers in Singapore and the employers there, particularly those that manufacture electrical and electronic products, have turned their attention to workers living in Johor Bahru. They use various tactics to attract Malaysian workers, such as offering free transportation and the opportunity to buy at a discount the household appliances they produce. Attracted by these incentives, thousands of housewives and young women from Johor Bahru cross the Johor causeway each day to work in Singapore factories.

The Singapore government's action of placing restrictions on work permits affects these workers. Some of the large employers in Singapore, particularly those in sectors that require large numbers of workers, have expressed concern about this action, but there is no chance that this will change the attitude of the government for it has already adopted a policy of reducing the number of labor-intensive industries in favor of capital- and technology-intensive industries. In addition, the Singapore government apparently is concerned

that the presence of so many foreign workers can have an adverse effect on living standards, social structure and national politics. Although foreign workers have no political rights, they can influence the local people and especially the members of minority groups, such as the Malays.

The experience of the Malaysian workers in Singapore provides our own country with a very useful lesson, and the government can benefit from this experience in implementing its own policy on the admission of foreign workers. The government of Singapore, by enforcing strict conditions for the admission of foreign workers, is making certain that only certain sectors have the right to bring in workers from outside the country. And the presence of foreign workers within the republic also is carefully supervised. This makes it easier for the government of Singapore to implement regulations or policies that apply to foreign workers. In the case of Malaysia, even though we are bound by an agreement with Indonesia to regularly admit workers from that country to certain employment sectors, we should conduct surveys periodically to ensure that the interests of local workers are being guaranteed. It would not be right for the monkey in the jungle to be suckled while the child in the house is dying of thirst. Charity begins at home.

5458

CSO: 4213/266

BUMIPUTERA ADMISSIONS DROP AT UKM

Kuala Lumpur BERITA HARIAN in Malay 6 Jul 84 p 2

[Article: "Ministry Received No Report on Drop in Malay Student Admissions"]

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Thursday [5 July]--The Ministry of Education has not received a full report on the drop in admissions of indigenous [bumiputera] students to Malaysia National University (UKM) last year.

According to sources in the Education Ministry, no report has been received from the UKM on this matter.

"We only know what we read in the newspaper, which is that bumiputera student admissions to UKM dropped from 95 percent of total admissions in the 1970-71 academic year to 69 percent last year," the source clarified.

The source also denied that the education minister had conducted a study on the lowered admissions and was reconsidering the current policy on student admissions to this country's universities.

Statistics

According to the source, the admission of students to Malaysian universities follows the guidelines set by the Central University Unit (UPU), but this unit has made no comparative studies.

According to the newspaper report, the greatest increase in admissions occurred in new students of Chinese descent accepted in the Science faculty.

Other statistics show there was a thirty-five-fold increase in the number of students of Indian descent admitted since the 1970-71 academic year.

During the 12 years since the founding of UKM, there has only been a 10 percent increase in the number of bumiputera students accepted as of last year.

Nevertheless, there was a definite increase in the number of bumiputera accepted in the Social Science Faculty of that university.

Subsequent to the newspaper report, a number of organizations criticized the UKM Administrative Office for accepting fewer bumiputera.

That decline, they said, indicated that UKM had deviated from the primary purpose for which it was established, which was to educate bumiputera as technocrats and professionals.

These organizations would like UKM to establish a quota system for bumiputera admission rather than have bumiputera compete with nonbumiputera for admission to the university.

6804

CSO: 4213/259

PLANNED ISLAMIC RELIGIOUS PROGRAM FOR YOUTH SUPPORTED

Kuala Lumpur UTUSAN MALAYSIA IN Malay 6 Jul 84 p 8

[Editorial: "Religious Program for Youth"]

[Text] Much thought, of course, has been given for a long time to the Islamic religious program now being organized for this country's youth by the Culture, Youth and Sports Ministry. Therefore, it should be implemented without delay.

Many of today's young people are attracted to religious activities. Therefore, most of those praying in our mosques on any Friday are young people.

Still, many young people have not been given religious guidance and are readily attracted to what is done in foreign cultures, including drug abuse.

Although various things have been done to combat the threat of communism and drug abuse, most education specialists say that religious education provides the best protection for our youth against the two big enemies of this country.

As proof, youths graduating from religious schools do not readily accept communism or socialism. The same is true for drug abuse. Most addicts have had no religious education.

So, the program for getting youths back to religious education, or real comprehension of the significance of religion, is our joint primary responsibility if we do not want to see more of our youths become drug addicts or become influenced by what is done in foreign cultures. This could endanger the security and welfare of our country.

At first glance, it seems as though the inculcation of Islamic values in young people begins in school. Unfortunately, however, the time devoted to religious education in national schools is very limited so that religious education must be continued after these young people graduate from middle school.

In other words, the role of the Culture, Youth and Sports Ministry is to fill in the gaps in religious education our students are receiving in school

so that they are not readily influenced by new ideas that overturn traditions, drug abusers, evil communist agitators, or other disruptive elements.

Nevertheless, the overall program should be so well organized that it does not overlap the activities of other religious education bodies, deviate from the original guidelines set by the officials, nor result in exploitation by extraneous elements who consciously work to defeat the adaptation of Islamic values in youth group activities.

6804

CSO: 4213/259

SOLOMON URGES ABOLITION OF UNIVERSITY ADMISSION QUOTAS

Kuala Lumpur BERITA HARIAN in Malay 9 Jul 84 p 5

[Article: "Accelerated Abolition of Ethnic Quotas for University Admission Urged"]

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Sunday [8 July]--The government is accelerating the abolition of ethnic quotas for admission to institutions of higher education by 1990.

Dr Tan Seng Giaw, member of parliament representing Kepong and an expert on customary law for Bandar Kelang State, urged that this be done at a banquet held by the Pasar Kelang Branch last evening.

The government, he said, should not place the welfare of one ethnic group ahead of that of other groups.

"With this country's present level of development, a balance should be maintained by opening up university admission to competition. The selection of those admitted must be based on academic achievement," he explained.

For the past 15 years, he said, the number of Malays registered in institutions of higher education has increased greatly.

"Since the implementation of the New Economic Policy (NEP), Malays admitted to five Malaysian universities increased from 39.7 percent in 1970 to 57.2 percent in 1975 and to 63.7 percent last year."

Dr Tan charged that the number of nonMalays admitted to Malaysian universities had declined from 39.7 percent in 1970 and continued to drop to 36.6 percent last year.

Many students, therefore, have lost out, he said.

He proposed that socio-economic factors be taken into account so that poor applicants, regardless of ethnic group, are given priority.

"Nevertheless, care should be taken with regard to admissions so that no great gap occurs between the number of Malay and nonMalay students admitted," he explained.

Dr Tan added that the abolition of quotas would help to eliminate the privileged treatment now enjoyed by one ethnic group.

This should be done to foster people's unity.

6804

CSO: 4213/259

POSSIBILITY OF RELIGIOUS CENSORSHIP BROACHED

Kuala Lumpur UTUSAN MALAYSIA in Malay 28 Jul 84 p 8

[Editorial: "Should Religious Cassettes Be Censored?"

[Text] Deputy Foreign Minister Encik Radzi Sheikh Ahmad said last week that the government may draft a law requiring the censorship of religious cassettes and publications that contain passages from the Koran. There have been various reactions to this statement.

On the one side, persons who would support such an action by the government feel that religious unrest could split the Muslim community and endanger internal security.

The formation of groups of religious extremists has its source in misunderstandings and misinterpretations of the Koran. The clearest proof of this is found in the fact that the prayers of the two imams in Trengganu and the ritual slaughter of animals for food by UMNO (United Malays National Organization) members has not been mentioned by PAS (Pan-Malayan Islamic Party) members.

Religious cassettes capable of inciting unrest were widely distributed in the villages, particularly in Trengganu, a few years ago. But would they still be welcome there now?

The popularity of the cassettes has dwindled as compared to the situation that existed a few years ago. This may be because the public has become increasingly aware that the cassettes are a disturbing influence, or it may be that they are tired of hearing the abusive words contained in these religious discourses.

This is why some people feel that the censorship of cassettes is unnecessary. Their feeling is that our country is a free and open state where the people can obtain reading material and cassettes that can restore rationality.

Religious cassettes had a considerable influence in Iran during the period leading to the overthrow of the Pahlavi dynasty, but this was because information was not freely available to the people under the shah.

No political party was permitted to function, and it was even said that Iran did not have any newspapers or reporters. Antigovernment cassettes were certain to receive a warm welcome under such conditions.

It is true that there are a small number of confused people in Malaysia, but they have the opportunity to read publications that present alternate views that can offset their own opinions.

Our concern is that the drafting of this law will produce worse effects than the temporary effects now being experienced.

5458

CSO: 4213/265

CONCERN ABOUT RACIAL, RELIGIOUS DISCRIMINATION

Kuala Lumpur UTUSAN MALAYSIA in Malay 6 Aug 84 p 8

[Editorial: "Khomeini Extremist Group"]

[Text] Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra's warning about the threat posed by a group of religious extremists--a group he refers to as the "Khomeini extremist group"--is indicative of our former prime minister's concern about current developments.

Earlier the deputy prime minister, Datuk Musa Hitam, expressed concern about the polarization that is found among children, with Malay children associating only with other children of their race, Chinese children with other Chinese children, Indian children with other Indian children, and likewise with the other races.

There is a connection between these two statements, for they indicate that extremist and racist elements constitute a very dangerous threat to national stability.

The trend being set by Muslim extremists not only results in separation and division within the Muslim community but also affects non-Muslims. If Muslims entertain suspicions about the ritual slaughter of food animals then they will be even more suspicious about associating with non-Muslims.

It does not surprise us to find that there are parents who forbid their children to mix with the children of other races. They do so because of their extreme views, feeling that Muslims such as they must associate only with people of the same stamp.

By supporting this belief and attitude they are polarizing the people of this country. If discrimination was once based on race alone, it is now based on religion also, and this greatly endangers the national unity process that is being developed.

There is more concern about racial unity today than there has been since the incident of 13 May [1969]. The government and the people too must work hard on this problem and give it top priority.

It has been found that in several instances PAS (Pan-Malayan Islamic Party) has availed itself of opportunities to widen the gap between Muslims and non-Muslims. It is clear that it has done so to support its short-range political interest of creating problems for the government.

However they forget that if the unity of the people is disrupted, the political parties will become ineffectual at the same time. They also will lose the political freedom they now enjoy.

PAS executives, as the leaders of a political party, should be placing the national interest before their own political interests, yet they appear to be doing just the opposite.

Consequently, moderate religious organizations such as PERKIM (Muslim Welfare Organization) should come forward and oppose the extremists who are becoming a threat to the future of the country.

5458

CSO: 4213/266

BRIEFS

NEW LAW HURTS MALAYSIANS--Johor Bahru, Monday [9 July]--Under a new work permit law announced by the Singapore government, 50,000 Malaysians, most of whom are construction workers, have been stripped of their Singapore work permits. They are included in the 150,000 bearers of work permits who are working in that republic. Other workers come from Bangladesh, Thailand, Hong Kong, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, South Korea, and Indonesia. BERITA HARIAN understands that some Malaysian's work permits will be canceled because they have married Singapore citizens without the approval [of the government]. They will remain married and live here or in other parts of the country if the Singapore government refuses to sanction their marriages. Today BERITA HARIAN reported that as of yesterday the Singapore government would take stringent measures against bearers of work permits who are found to be married to its citizens or who are permanent residents of Singapore without the approval of the government. Nevertheless, the government of that republic will consider making exceptions for skilled workers and those with higher education who might be of use in restoring the bright economy of that country. According to information obtained from sources in that republic, the government, by taking this step, hopes to restrict population growth because of the country's limited economic growth. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur BERITA HARIAN in Malay 10 Jul 84 p 1] 6804

RAW MATERIAL RELEASE DECRIED--The release by America of primary goods such as tin and rubber from its stockpiles conflicts with Southeast Asian nations' hope of continuing to be a bastion of defense against the advance of communism from neighboring countries. If the sale of commodities from Government Service Administration (GSA) stocks becomes a reality, the price of these goods will drop immediately because supplies will exceed world demand. This will cause the export earnings of producer countries such as Malaysia to drop. Lower export earnings means lower national income which will significantly reduce our capability to offer development and a better life to the people. The primary factor in discussing the security of Southeast Asia is whether the people have full bellies or not. Weapons as a factor are of secondary importance in opposing communism. For the long term, efforts to develop the people and offer them a better life are the most important ways to lessen the influence of communism. Here is where we differ with America. This is the reason why Malaysia, in a meeting with Mr George Shultz, the American secretary of state, asked America to consider what would happen to nations like Malaysia if these raw materials were released by GSA. The capability of ASEAN nations to keep communism from spreading at present is due to the continuous improvement, from period to period, in

their economic positions. If America wants us to continue to play a role as a bastion of defense, then it must not take steps that will erode our strength and produce results that are the opposite of what it expects. Our ability to defend ourselves is important to America itself. Our coastline is very strategic and most important to the passage of tankers carrying oil to advanced nations including America. It is also important for the defense of the free economic system. America must learn from earlier mistakes which helped nations to fall in disarray. The best defense is defense before disorder occurs. America must admit that the measures it takes to maintain the economies of Southeast Asian nations such as Malaysia are not only good for us but are also good for the United States. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur UTUSAN MALAYSIA in Malay 11 Jul 84 p 8] 6804

CSO: 4213/260

NEW CALEDONIA

INDEPENDENCE LEADERS VISIT LIBYA

Port Moresby PAPUA NEW GUINEA POST COURIER in English 5 Aug 84 p 7

[Text] Noumea, New Caledonia--Independentists on this French island yesterday refused to discuss a recent controversial trip by two of their leaders to Libya, but announced a new socialist liberation front.

The trip brought local and regional protests when revealed last week, after Libyan leader Muammar Gaddafi had proposed a "struggle to free French colonies."

Officials of the United Kanak (Melanesian) Liberation Front--one of the four parties in the independence front (FI)--said yesterday that discussion would "revive passions or endanger the action of militants."

They were speaking at a press conference called by one of two men who went to Libya last month, Yann Celene Ureguei, an FI Foreign Affairs spokesman. The other was Eloi Machoro, Caledonian union Secretary-General.

The islands, 45 percent of whose 140,000 population is Kanak or native Melanesian, were given increased self-rule for five years by the National Assembly in Paris in May, with the right to vote on full independence in 1989.

The senate in Paris later refused to consider the Bill on the grounds that it favored the minority of pro-independence Kanaks, and a joint Assembly-Senate commission was to meet.

CSO: 4200/1056

LABOR PARTY, FOL PRESIDENTS BACK PHILIPPINES 'HUMAN RIGHTS'

Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 25 Aug 84 p 3

[Text]

Labour Party president Mr Jim Anderton and FoL president Mr Jim Knox have pledged support for the human rights struggle in the Philippines.

Speaking at this weekend's national conference on Philippines concerns in Wellington, both men said equal rights and democracy were valued in New Zealand.

On that basis rights and freedoms in other countries, like the Philippines, would be supported.

Among delegates from the Philippines, including a priest, a nun, a trade union leader and a student representative, was the general secretary of the alliance that headed the boycott of the May election, Mr Alex Padilla.

Mr Padilla called for defence links, such as joint

military exercises between New Zealand and his country, to end.

The object of the alliance was to remove the dictatorship of President Ferdinand Marcos, propped up by the United States. US interests in the Philippines amounted to 15,000 troops and a \$4 billion investment, Mr Padilla said.

Truly free elections and the restitution of rights would threaten the Marcos regime and US influence.

Mr Padilla said US bases were an insult to Philippine sovereignty and the level of outside investment stood in the way of "philippinising" the economy, he said.

Referring to the assassination of Opposition leader Benigno Aquino last year, Mr Padilla said it had now spurred a previously apathetic middle-class into action against the Marcos government.

CSO: 4200/1055

MERGER PROPOSALS NEARLY DOUBLE FOLLOWING NEW LEGISLATION

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 25 Aug 84 Sec 3, p 1

[Text] The number of merger and takeover proposals coming before the examiner of commercial practices has nearly doubled since new legislation came into force in April.

Since the Commerce Amendment Act 1983 became effective the examiner has fielded 230 merger applications. This number received in just three months compares with the previous quarter's application of 192, 150 and 146.

The reason for the upsurge could relate to the threshold for notification being reduced from 50 percent to a 20 percent shareholding in companies involved.

However, the executive officer with the examiner's office, Mr Bob Oram, said this would be offset somewhat by an increase in the asset base for companies which were required to seek consent from \$1 million to \$2.5 million.

Yesterday the examiner notified the New Zealand Stock Exchange of four consents for public companies.

Consent was given to a proposal by which C.G. Provost and Co Ltd would acquire a further 1,200,000 fully paid ordinary shares in Goodman Group Ltd.

Consent was also given for South Pacific Merchant Finance Ltd to acquire 45 percent of Tolley Holdings Ltd which, as reported earlier, it is taking up from Canada Wire and Cable Ltd.

The examiner has given consent for News Ltd, the overseas company owned by Rupert Murdoch, to take up its full entitlement under the prospectus that Independent News Ltd registered and issued yesterday.

That means News Ltd is allowed to retain the 22 percent shareholding it has held in Independent Newspapers Ltd since the company's formation in 1964.

The examiner also informed the stock exchange that he had given consent for Fletcher Challenge to acquire 100 percent of the shareholding of Southland Frozen Meat Ltd. This consent had been previously given but not taken up within 12 months and required re-application.

DEFENSE MINISTRY REPORT RULES OUT NUCLEAR SHIPS 'THREAT'

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 24 Aug 84 p 5

[Text]

Occasional visits by nuclear warships to New Zealand ports will not make the country a nuclear target, according to the Ministry of Defence.

The ministry says that because New Zealand has no potential targets of strategic relevance, it would be illogical for the Soviet Union to include it in initial nuclear strikes.

The ministry's views are among submissions made to the former National Government's disarmament and arms control select committee released by the MP for Marlborough, Mr Doug Kidd, in Parliament last night.

Anzus

It says visits by nuclear warships could "not conceivably" cause the Soviet Union, or any other potential adversary, to target the country.

"This judgment is reached after examining the purpose and roles of the United States facilities in New Zealand," says the ministry, "the nature of the Anzus alliance, the types of United States warships that visit our ports."

The draft report of the committee, which had a majority of National members, lapsed when Parliament was prorogued for the snap election.

N-free Zone

In it, the former committee says that international law prevents the creation or enforcement of full nuclear-free zones.

"A state [or a group of states] cannot unilaterally legislate away the rights other states enjoy at international law for their vessels or aircraft, including vessels and aircraft that are nuclear-capable," says the report.

New Zealand could lawfully prohibit the entry of nuclear-capable aircraft or warships into the airspace or its territorial waters and ports.

But it could not lawfully interfere with the passage of nuclear-capable vessels and aircraft on, or under, or over, the seas beyond the outer limit of New Zealand's 12-mile territorial seas.

The report pointed out that that judgment was questioned by the Labour and Social Credit Parties.

In the address-in-reply debate last night, one of the keenest Government proponents of a South Pacific nuclear-weapon free zone, Helen Clark, said the aim

was not to banish all nuclear material from the region at a stroke.

South Pacific nations were close to agreement on what would be embraced by the nuclear-free zone, said the Mt Albert MP.

"But let us be quite clear on which points agreement is likely to be reached. We will be well satisfied if the first step is a treaty which bans the development of nuclear weapons on land in the South Pacific, bans nuclear testing and the storing and dumping of nuclear waste.

"Progress beyond that may be possible in the future," she said. "At this time, however, it is important to consolidate the common ground which exists between the countries of the South Pacific forum."

The question of all those states agreeing to bans on port visits, transit on the high seas and other objectives, she said, "does not arise at this stage."

The Labour Party's anti-nuclear policies would not change in Government, she said.

CSO: 4200/1055

NEW ZEALAND PARTY OFFICIAL CALLS FOR 'POSITIVE NEUTRALITY'

Christchurch THE PRESS in English 27 Aug 84 p 2

[Text] New Zealand should adopt a policy of positive neutrality which would make the country too valuable to global humanity to be put at risk through war, the New Zealand Party conference in Christchurch was told at the week-end.

The chairman of the party's foreign affairs committee, Mr Quentin Wilson, said that New Zealand could achieve defence without men and ammunition.

It could be regarded in the same way as Switzerland or even the Vatican-- by being too valuable to global humanity to be put at risk through warfare, he said.

The setting up of an institute of peace studies and a world data bank would give New Zealand an impartial base from which to work as a peace-maker nation, he said in a paper on defence policy.

Mr Wilson said that positive neutrality was the kind of neutrality where a country such as New Zealand offered useful and valued services to all nations, especially the nuclear powers. A non-aligned stand was central to the policy.

These services should be those that could be provided only by a trusted neutral power, such as those provided in the world of banking by Switzerland. They should be in the nature of peace-making efforts, and to make use of them the world powers would have to respect New Zealand's neutrality.

A full-scale institute of peace studies could either be attached to a university or set up as an independent body, he said.

The institute would provide facilities of a high international standard for teaching and research on conflict resolution. It would also play an important role as a mediation centre for world disputes.

"In this way, New Zealand could come to be seen as a peace-maker in the world. Our neutral, non-aligned status would give credibility to such a position," he said.

New Zealand could also set up an information bank for the world. It would provide safe storage of information for world-wide financial institutions, industry, scientific and medical institutions, and Governments.

"New Zealand is ideally situated to provide such a service. Our telecommunications and computer technology are of high standard already," he said.

The former National Minister of Science and Technology, Dr Ian Shearer, had proposed the idea, but he had referred only to Europe and North America, Mr Wilson said.

"Under positive neutrality, any nation would be eligible to engage our services, provided they pay the price--part of which would be respect for our neutrality," he said.

"Once again, the privacy of such stored information could only be guaranteed if we were in a neutral situation. This information might well be stored in computers deep beneath the ground if need be, to ensure the world's knowledge survives, just in case."

As an international peacemaker, with information flow-through facilities, New Zealand would be an ideal place for international conferences on peace. It could also settle disputes and develop a role as a broker between the big power blocks.

"Trusted by all, we could hope to contribute effectively towards super-Power dialogue and disarmament in a way that, as an insignificant, aligned nation, we have thus far been unable to do," Mr Wilson said.

In this day and age, planetary survival could depend on there being a trusted, neutral country through which the super-Powers could communicate.

The move would also give New Zealand a high world profile which would benefit trade, business and farming.

With a positive neutrality policy, New Zealand's armed forces could be replaced with an elite civil defence corps for use within New Zealand and on a world-wide basis, helping with disaster relief and peace-keeping, he said.

The conference unanimously adopted a remit calling for a policy of positive neutrality. It will be debated at the full New Zealand Party conference in Wellington next month.

CSO: 4200/1055

LANGE GOVERNMENT NOT FOLLOWING LABOR TRADITIONS

Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 28 Aug 84 p 6

[News analysis by Tony Garnier in "Tony Garnier's Weekwatch": "Blurring of the 'Left-Right' Axis"]

[Text]

The new Labour administration has already begun to show that it won't be a government of the Left.

That is, it won't be following in the ideological footsteps of the first three Labour governments, 1935-49, 1957-60 and 1972-75.

Indeed, it may well dump quite a number of the classic "socialist" traditions put in place by those previous Labour administrations.

Labour can be expected to make these ideological revisions in virtually all areas of New Zealand life; economic management, energy dependence, organisation and production, industrial production and relations, social structures, especially in regard to the taxation system as it affects the nuclear family and role (place) of women in society, management and corporations, and mass media and communication.

The reversal of supposed Labour traditions has begun in a number of the above areas, but one stands out.

Support

Labour has decided to support "more market" policies and phase out import licensing, a system introduced nearly 50 years ago by the first Labour government.

The ideal of the state protecting the nation's producers from the icy blasts of the world trade cycle has, it seems, given over to a new sort of ideology, one based on the idea of fostering a competitive spirit as a more preferable way for a nation to survive and prosper.

Farmers and manufacturers are

going to have to become more flexible and adaptable.

Little wonder, then, the new Labour government is being labelled "right-wing", by some Labour Party traditionalists (purists?).

But what is happening involves far more than simply Labour moving to the "Right" and National (as was often claimed under Sir Robert Muldoon's leadership) moving "Left" with state policies on national superannuation, economic management, and so on.

Obsolete

In effect, the classic "left-right" axis of politics is becoming increasingly obsolete. The terms "Right" and "Left" are relics of a past age now passing into history.

In classic Labour-National times, "Right" and "Left" had to do with who got what; that is, how the wealth and power and work and status within New Zealand was divided.

Labour was the "workers" party, National the "bosses" party.

Control

Labour was all for state control and support, National pushed principles based on private enterprise and competition.

Farmers were identified as (self-employed) "bosses," and freezing workers as "workers." It was a National-Labour division; which also carried with it labels dividing country and town, well-off and not-so-well-off.

The same "left-right" thinking was

extended to the creation of the welfare state.

The nuclear family was identified as a married couple, with two children, who lived under the same roof, in which the male alone worked and the female stayed (slaved?) at home. It was a tidy package, and the tax system was built around this supposedly ideal world as if it would continue on for ever.

But the world has moved on, rapidly and irreversibly. To quote a better line from American futurologist Alvin Toffler: The struggle today between "Right" and "Left" political parties "is like a squabble over deck chairs on a sinking cruise liner."

New Zealand society has moved into a new era in which the old political labels have become as outdated and misleading as the private enterprise/state control models of economic management.

How do you label a Labour politician I know, for example, who is a free marketer, but who consistently supports women's rights, is pro-choice on abortion, would like more government support on Maori education and technological courses, and agrees with environmental controls on mining?

Trim

How do you classify supposedly right-wing Nationalists who argue for maintaining a government-funded superannuation scheme, tightening laws on abortion, attack big business for running high interest rates, and oppose the idea of Government selling off shares (and so losing control) over organisations such as Air New Zealand?

Are Social Credit and the New Zealand Party rightists or leftists? Both seem to want to trim back the defence forces and pull New Zealand from the Anzus defence treaty with Australia and America.

Are all National anti-nuclear supporters "left-wing," even though some support "more market" economic policies?

It is just as stupid to brand all Labour free-enterprisers as "right-wing."

Spectrum

If, then, there is no longer a "right-left" ideological spectrum on which to

group politicians and parties, what image or labels are taking over around which they are grouping?

A new society is emerging. How else can be explained the extraordinary ease with which top businessman, Fletcher's head, Mr Ron Trotter, seems to be working with the Labour Government to organise the economic summit.

And there seemed to be genuine warmth in the action of the Prime Minister, Mr Lange, and his deputy, Mr Palmer, crossing the floor of the chamber last week to congratulate Waipa's new National MP, Katherine O'Regan, on her maiden speech.

The new political fight (which is evident in all the political parties, as well as between them) is not based on the "left-right" axis, but on groups of MPs wanting to help the new society emerge and those desirous to see the old society preserved.

Implications

Can New Zealand's food production industry be restructured to cope with small-scale, information-based, high customised production and marketing? This has enormous implications for management, trade unions, social and community planning.

Can the taxation and social welfare system be restructured to cope with the reality that the nuclear family is being rapidly replaced by the multi-form family system, in which all kinds of structures and arrangements exist?

Large companies and even areas of the public service are shifting away from classic bureaucratic forms towards more cell-like, smaller units, in which groups of people do a variety of tasks and fit more diversely into the larger organisation.

New

The Government may have begun to show it won't simply be "left-wing" according to Labour's tradition, but is seeking to put in place a new radicalism.

The budget will be an acid test of this view. If it contains major taxation reform and an investment strategy, Labour will have, in effect, put in place the first planks of its new society.

Early signs are that it will. It knows the consequences are a short life in power if it doesn't.

RNZAF ROLE IN PHILIPPINES ANTI-INSURGENCY DENIED

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 28 Aug 84 p 3

[Text]

The Government will review future Air Force exercises in the Philippines, but denies that any member of the New Zealand armed forces has been involved in operations against Filipino citizens.

The Minister of Defence and Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr O'Flynn, said yesterday that New Zealand was not, nor had been, engaged in any operations by the Government of the Philippines against guerrillas or insurgents.

He was reacting to comments made during a meeting of Philippine support groups in Wellington at the weekend.

There were claims that New Zealand military personnel had been involved in helping the administration of President Marcos to retain power.

The conference included representatives of Maori groups, workers' organisations, women's groups, political parties and church and student groups.

Instruction

Mr O'Flynn said armed forces personnel from the Philippines had been brought to New Zealand for non-operational instruction courses.

"They relate to the repair

and maintenance of equipment, officer training and the like," said Mr O'Flynn.

The Royal New Zealand Air Force had, from time to time, been allowed to use a specialised tactical air operations training range near the Clark air base, near Manila.

"This is the only such facility in this part of the world and the training opportunity is considered valuable to the Air Force," he said.

"These exercises, known as Cope Thunder, are conducted by the United States and do not usually involve Philippine forces."

Review

A Cope Thunder exercise was scheduled for next month and could not now be cancelled, but the Government would review future commitments of this kind.

The Wellington conference, which ended yesterday will establish an organisation in New Zealand to co-ordinate support for "human rights, and economic and social justice in the Philippines."

SOCIALIST UNITY PARTY ON SUPPORT FOR NUCLEAR FREE ZONE

Auckland NEW ZEALAND TRIBUNE in English 20 Aug 84 p 4

[Commentary by George Jackson, National Secretary, Socialist Union Party of New Zealand, in the "Marxist Viewpoint column: "We Can Take the Lead"]

[Text]

PRIME MINISTER DAVID LANGE has clearly stated Labour's foreign policy goal of a nuclear-free zone for the South Pacific. What is the importance of this?

New Zealand is a small country at the bottom of the world, which place many British people used to describe as 'down under'.

Since the first Labour government representative in the League of Nations, Mr W. Jordan, supported the Soviet Union's call for sanctions against Italy's invasion of Ethiopia in 1935, our country has at times shown an ability to give a lead.

Peter Fraser, again representing the Labour Party, took a lead in the formation of the United Nations at the end of the Second World War, with its emphasis on collective security as a world concept for peace.

When nuclear testing began and the French imperialists extended it into our backyard, it was another Labour government, led by Norman Kirk, which sent the frigate 'Otago' into the testing area as a protest.

On board was a Cabinet Minister who broadcast daily from the frigate to New Zealand.

That Labour government also took a case against French testing to the World Court.

Our country did not tell the Court that it would not accept its judgement for two years, as did the United States when it completely illegally mined the harbours of Nicaragua.

The same Labour government brought New Zealand troops home from the American war against Viet Nam and voted for the Chinese seat in the UN Security Council to be taken by the People's Republic of China instead of by the followers of Jiang Jie Shih [Chiang Kai-shek] who had scattered to the Chinese offshore island of Formosa.

The United States supported the perpetuation of that irresponsible position.

New Zealand's good record in this regard grows from public support.

Many homes in New Zealand have a nuclear-free zone sticker on the front door, many city and borough councils and harbour boards have declared their areas to be nuclear-free zones.

In the recent general election 64% of the people voted for parties which stood for a nuclear-free zone and now the Labour Party has declared that it will be New Zealand's national policy.

In contrast is the criticism of our independent position by the man who once stood on the White House platform with Ronald Reagan, bleating: "We admire the leadership which you are giving to the free world." That 'leadership' is bypassing the United Nations organisation because that democratic forum will no longer allow the US to have everything its own way.

The shelling of Lebanon, the invasion of Grenada, the terrorist interference in El Salvador and the mining of Nicaraguan harbours would not have received much popular support in the United Nations.

Once, when attending a Congress of the French Communist Party, I had the opportunity to speak at a meeting in a Paris suburb.

When I told them that we in New Zealand objected to French nuclear testing in our backyard there was a great round of applause.

In the same way if we could speak in the United States today there is a tremendous audience which would applaud the concept of a nuclear-free zone and David Lange would be given a good hearing.

The Commonwealth Secretary-General, Shridath Ramphal, has described the nuclear-free concept as a "positive step in world terms."

The Prime Minister of Papua-New Guinea, Michael Somare, spoke of a "real opportunity to limit nuclear activity in

the Pacific."

When some New Zealand editorial writers say that Mr Lange is a prisoner of the Left in the Labour Party they forget about the 64% of New Zealanders who voted for such a policy.

The concept is very much broader than the 'Left', and if the Left has had an influence, it is a measure, not of a minority position but of who is in line with popular New Zealand feeling.

People who look at policy and respect it being put into practice will notice that the United States spokesmen are claiming that it is necessary for their nuclear vessels to come into our harbours and are opposing the nuclear-free concept.

On the other hand, the Soviet Union has stated that it supports such initiatives and will respect them.

New Zealand protests are aimed at only those who are unwilling to respect our policy and the national rights of many other countries. ■

CSO: 4200/1055

'ANTINUCLEAR LITERATURE' PREPARED FOR KINDERGARTENS

Christchurch THE PRESS in English 22 Aug 84 p 1

[Article by Michael Steel]

[Text] Anti-nuclear literature will be sent to kindergartens after a decision by kindergarten teachers at their annual conference in Christchurch yesterday.

The teachers voted overwhelmingly in favour of a resolution to support declarations of a nuclear-free New Zealand, as proposed by the national executive of the Free Kindergarten Association.

"It is a remit of principle," said an executive member, Mr Bob Drummond.

Mr Drummond said that nuclear disarmament material, provided by the peace movement, would be sent to kindergartens. The material would also be for both teachers and parents.

Mr Drummond told delegates at the conference that a recent survey showed that the majority of kindergarten teachers supported the remit.

A questionnaire had been sent out to kindergarten teachers and about a third had replied, he said.

Of those, 68 percent wanted some sort of policy supporting nuclear disarmament.

Many at the meeting said they saw nuclear war as the most important issue facing children.

"This issue is the umbrella of all issues here," said one delegate.

Some of the delegates said that they were worried that some kindergarten teachers would feel "squashed" if the remit was passed.

Mr Drummond said there would be no compulsion on individual teachers to be involved in any anti-nuclear activity. The remit would be a statement of the association's stand on the issue.

Others questioned whether passing the remit would have any real effect.

CSO: 4200/1055

SOMARE CHANGES STANCE ON N-SHIP VISITS

Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 15 Aug 84 p 7

[Text]

PORT MORESBY, Tuesday: The Prime Minister of Papua New Guinea, Mr Somare, appears to have toughened his stand against nuclear-armed ships visiting PNG ports although comments he made today do little to clarify his Government's policy.

Earlier today, Mr Somare had said the Government might allow a ship carrying nuclear weapons to enter PNG after talks with the foreign government concerned. He said this would only apply to governments which had some agreement or support for the region.

However, later in the day Mr Somare said foreign warships would not be allowed into its waters if it was known that they were carrying nuclear weapons.

He told Parliament that ships had entered the harbour at Port Moresby without PNG knowing one way or the other if they carried nuclear arms.

Finally, Mr Somare said that in cases of emergency, a special concession could be made for the ships to enter territorial waters.

PETER HASTINGS, Foreign Editor, writes: Mr. Somare's comments reveal considerable confusion.

His qualifications raised an important question. The nuclear power to which he obviously refers is the US which will neither confirm or deny at any time whether its naval vessels are nuclear armed.

How then is Mr Somare to know whether visiting ships fulfil his requirements?

The reason for US refusal to state whether its vessels are nuclear armed is simple. If it announces which of its ships are nuclear armed, and which are not, each time they make a port visit, it will end up telling the Russians something they badly want to know.

CSO: 4200/1054

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

MODEL TRAINING PROGRAM FOR ARTILLERY OFFICERS DESCRIBED

Hanoi TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese Apr 84 pp 63-67

[Article by Senior Colonel Nguyen Van Khieu: "Improving the Quality of Practical Training at the Artillery Officers School"]

[Text] The studying and training program of the cadets in the military schools conforms to this goal: to achieve mastery over the subjects, to train practical and executive abilities and to expand the stored wealth of knowledge.

The practical training is aimed at consolidating the soundness of the cadets' education, the executive training at exploiting and developing their capability and creativity.

To achieve this goal, the Artillery Officers School [AOS] has always tried to adhere to the general principles, policies and methods of training, to use them innovatively [to satisfy] its special needs. The AOS's task is to train young artillery officers with talent and ability, with a deep love for their country and for socialism, with extensive scientific knowledge -- knowledge of military and other special techniques -- to uphold principles, to organize their commands and to expertly train and manage their units according to their individual position and responsibility. After they graduate and are assigned to their artillery units, these comrades can assume positions from platoon to battery commanders. These are the commanders of basic detachments. They have direct control over several kinds of modern arms and equipment and directly organize, command and supervise all aspects of the training, fighting and activities of the detachment.

During the past years, with this goal in mind and armed with the above mentioned training model, the AOS has endeavoured to implement the Resolution of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee on Education Reform with special emphasis on improving the quality of the practical training. The school's first steps [in this direction] have already produced a number of definite improvements and experiences.

1 - It has developed and improved the substance of the training program so as to achieve a balanced proportion of theory and practice.

The substance of the training program is one of the basic elements with a direct impact on the quality of the training. The subjects in the training program of each class are all developed by the school and approved by the higher echelons before the start of each course. However, to conform to the practical situation of the army's training -- before and during the process of organizing the concrete practical training -- the school has to consider what to adjust, what to replace in a logical manner. Considerations include which subjects need to be concentrated on, which subjects can be taught in the classroom or in the camp, which subjects must be taught in the field, etc., in order to organize an appropriate training program. Experience has shown that to organize field training is a difficult and complex task and, therefore, determination is needed to guarantee the amount of time [to be spent in the field] that is necessary to enhance the cadets' practical training.

The amount of knowledge to be conveyed to each cadet in each course is very vast and consists of many subjects: politics, military affairs, regulations, and other related subjects which all combine theory and practice. The AOS attaches much importance to balancing theory with practice, with emphasis on training the cadet's practical command ability. Previously, for the most part, the afternoon sessions were heavy on theory review and were monitored by the cadets themselves in accordance with the principles of "reviewing in the afternoon what one has learned in the morning" without the direct guidance of the instructors. Now, during the three afternoon homeroom sessions, aside from studying privately to better understand already acquired knowledge, the cadets also devote half to two-third of their time and their classes to practical training under the guidance of an instructor depending on the subject. As part of the practical training program, the AOS has made the program more concrete and has divided it into several parts. Some parts are taught in the classroom such as lessons on how to operate guns, equipment, lessons on shooting from sand banks and lessons on computing trajectories. Some parts are taught in the field such as lessons on assessing artillery combat formations, on synthesizing artillery battle-field techniques, on shooting with real ammunition, etc. Each lesson has different goals, different needs, therefore, the methods for organizing the practical training differ. Classroom training is aimed at reenforcing newly-acquired knowledge. This is done so the cadets will fully understand the basic work of a commander and so they will begin to apply the learned principles and arguments to specific and concrete situations.

Field training is aimed at perfecting and consolidating already learned basic knowledge, at applying theory to the reality of organizing commands and at resolving concrete and changing battle situations in order to mold and improve the cadets' command ability.

However, both classroom training and field training have a common and most important requirement, that is the training must be very basic, organized and solid. Theory must always be complemented by practice so that [the cadets may] consolidate their knowledge and grasp the matter fully. Each lesson learned must be exercised and reviewed in a very basic and accurate manner. Any and all mistakes must be rectified immediately. Any weak work

must be carefully and meticulously corrected, and [everyone] must be determined to avoid skimming over basic technical work. Mastering a previous subject and previous technical work will form a base for following subjects, and mastering the following lessons will reinforce the knowledge, the practical work already studied and practiced from previous lessons.

In developing and improving the substance of the practical training, attention must be given to the concrete conditions of the level of education and for providing a material base for the school itself, for our army and for our country. Because the requirements of each cadre training course are numerous, the number of cadets in each course being very large and though conditions for providing a material base are very limited, if the organizers are not very careful in their calculations, mishaps could easily occur, thus leading to a lack of training fields and training equipment, which would have a negative influence on the quality of the training. To overcome the above-mentioned weaknesses, to guarantee an effective implementation of the program and to improve the training, the AOS has endeavored to develop a concrete plan to provide a material base with periodic rotations for each session, each subject and each unit. [The schedule] is such that in the same time period, the field training equipment will not all be out of order, idle, too crowded or in the way and thus affect the quality of the training. The school's teaching staff and weapons committee have researched and formulated a plan to rotate the units. During the same time period, one unit would study the art of orientation, another unit would study artillery sighting equipment and a third would study the 122 mm and 155 mm howitzers, mortars, etc. Through the practice of leadership in the training program at the AOS, I have clearly perceived that to successfully implement a training plan one needs many good contingency measures.

2 - Train the field teaching contingent well.

No matter the school, the quality and ability of the instructors must match the standards set by the party, the government and the Army. An instructor must have a profound understanding of his field. He must be conscientious and of shining morality, and he must be well versed in teaching methods, etc. Each instructor must thoroughly know the theory of the subjects he is responsible for as well as be totally conversant with the technical work and exercises and military teaching methods. While carrying out the [cadets'] training, the instructor must closely combine theoretical and practical aspects, and he must explain his subject in a clear, precise, and easily understandable manner. He must combine his lectures with clear and accurate demonstrations. The instructors should be able to accomplish both well and expertly the projects the cadets are assigned as homework during the course so that they can demonstrate competently if necessary and thus inspire confidence in the cadets.

As for the tactics instructors, they should not only be good in their own discipline but they should be familiar with other technical subjects such as shooting, special techniques, computing trajectories, communications, etc. In this way, the training will combine the technical with the tactical, the technical serving the tactical.

The field instructors must also have good organizational abilities, they must be able to coordinate with the cadres in charge of the cadet units so that they can handle the scheduling of the training rotations in a logical and scientific manner, thus insuring that many cadets will get their training using the same pieces of equipment. Even though equipment is scarce, there is still plenty to go around. Only in this manner will the cadets receive and surpass the required number of instruction hours, only in this manner will the cadets' level of practical training during the field sessions improve, only in this manner will the quality of the school's practical training program improve and develop.

The school has taken many measures to increase and train its contingent of field teaching staff in both the areas of themes and methods. These areas include such lessons as organizing sample classes, organizing exchange programs with other schools [for the participants] to share experiences, organizing conventions on teaching [so they may] gain experience, inviting faculty from other schools to come and lecture about their experiences and teaching methods, etc. Thanks to these measures, the level [of excellence of] the AOS teaching staff has improved markedly. For example, before the four batteries of Class 25 practiced shooting with real ammunition for the direct aim lesson, 100 percent of the instructors who took turns to lead the shooting performed from well to very well. The four comrades who demonstrated for the four batteries all performed very well (they only needed one shot to destroy the target and had three shells left over).

Along with improving the level of training in both subjects and teaching staff, the school has also designed a strict system of review of the course curriculum with different departments reviewing different parts of the program. For example, the board reviews the basic lessons, the science instructors review the technical lessons, the president and vice-president [of the school] review the tactical lessons, the live ammunition practices, and so on. We consider the strict implementation of the review system for the teaching staff's lesson plans to be an important factor in the direct training of the instructors, training that realistically contributes greatly to the improvement of the quality of practical training for the cadets.

As well as paying attention to training the present contingent of teaching staff, the AOS is also looking for instructors among young officers who meet the requirements to train in order to add them to the supply of good field instructors, thus ensuring a continual and lasting source.

3 - Realistic and effective training measures exist [and can be applied] right at the beginning, leaving more time and resources for crucial subjects.

The AOS considers the forging of the executive capability of a commander to be the essence of the practical training program. Therefore, the school has concentrated its energies, its resources on molding the cadets into commanding officers from the first day and during the entire course of the training program. The school considers the most crucial and vital subjects of the course to be training the cadets to master the tasks of organizing command strategies for live ammunition shooting sessions and executing live ammunition

shooting sessions for platoons and batteries. Furthermore, it tries to provide each cadet with direction [and infuse him with] determination right from the start.

Because these are difficult subjects and because they provide an opportunity to make these subjects crucial to the training program, the realistic training exercises and the course of both short and long duration, courses more pertinent to the fighting task which thus provide training opportunities for cadets and instructors alike, must overcome all difficulties. The live ammunition practice shoots must be well organized so that high quality and total safety can be achieved. During the training courses for junior officers which lasts three years, the cadets are allowed three live ammunition shooting sessions. The first year, after finishing the gun crew program, the cadets must have a direct-aim shooting lesson with live ammunition. The second year they have Live Ammunition Shooting Lesson 4, or the indirect [nonvisible target] shooting lesson (with shooting rounds a, b, c) and night shooting lesson. The third year the batteries practice live-ammunition shots in battalion formation. This is the last shooting session of the course, when the cadets have finished the battery program and a part of the battalion are involved with the organizing and command task of the battery cadres. Following this direction, during the 1981-82 school year, the school organized five live ammunition shooting sessions for five classes and achieved good results in all instances.

To improve the organization and command training capability during the tactical lessons and the general technical lessons for the detachment, the cadets took turns leading their detachment; the instructors represent the higher echelons and assign missions. After each lesson, a critique and grading session on both the technical work and the organizing and command abilities [of the cadets] took place. From the time he first enters the school until his graduation, each cadet will have in turn assumed the position and responsibility of a regular soldier to that of a battery commander. Each of these lessons are directly led and closely monitored by the instructors in tandem with the managing cadres in order to timely mold the cadets and correct their shortcomings.

During the live ammunition shooting rehearsal at the end of the last course, the school organized a common session for both the junior and senior cadets. The junior cadets assumed positions from battery commanders on down. The seniors assumed commanding positions from battalion officers on up. The rest were designated reserve officers or assumed other positions in the detachment. Through similar practice sessions the cadets gained a deeper understanding of their own responsibilities and of the importance of the chain of command between the higher and lower echelons and between the commander and the detachment.

Aside from concentrating time and facilities on the training in order to ensure that each cadet will thoroughly grasp all the tactical principles and that each cadet will become thoroughly familiar with a leader's task of organizing his command and with his detachment's fire potential -- which are

the principal subjects of the course -- the school also concerns itself with training the cadets' -- ability to organize and manage his unit's training, fighting and activities. This is also an important factor in the training program of an officer. To shorten the awkward initial period in the practical training process for the cadets, the school has adopted certain measures such as making the cadets practice overseeing each other as squad commanders to platoon commanders under the direct guidance of the cadres. After they have finished their on-the-job training, the cadets submit to a critique, review their experiences and are graded.

The above mentioned measures are only the first steps. To keep on improving the quality of the training for the ranks of young officers, the AOS must make more efforts, especially to research and improve its organization, its teaching and studying methods, in order to meet the demands of the development and battle capability of today's regular artillery branch of our army.

12654

CSO: 4209/386

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

TRAINING PROGRAM FOR RESERVE OFFICERS DESCRIBED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 22 Jun 84 p 3

[Article: "Reserve Officers Training"]

[Text] Please describe for us the set procedures for training reserve officers.

Class 1 Reserve Officers receive supplementary training for 1 or 2 months every 2 years, according to the Ministry of National Defense's plans. If necessary, the training can be prolonged, but the total training time cannot exceed 3 months.

- The reserve officers who have been placed on the rolls of mobilized units are called to train with the others at reserve officers supplementary training camps, or are mobilized and exercise with their units.
- The reserve officers who have not been placed in mobilized units are called to train with the rest at reserve officers supplementary training camps.

The organization of the supplementary training for Class 1 reserve officers comprises the following steps:

- The local military schools of the provinces (cities) train infantry reserve officers between the ranks of platoon commander and company commander and officers of equivalent ranks.
- The main military schools, the special service schools in the military regions train infantry and other services reserve officers between the ranks of battalion commander and regiment commander and officers of equivalent ranks.
- The different branches and services organize the training of reserve officers destined to command in complex and technical services (such as reserve officers in the Navy, Air Force, Missile, Radar and Armored divisions, etc) according to the Ministry's plan.

Class 2 Reserve Officers train at localities organized and administered by the provinces' (cities') military organizations. The Military Regions set up the guidelines for the substance of the program, the training plan.

The order to call up reserve officers for annual exercises implements Article 10 of this circular. The echelons who issue the training call order must notify the reserve officers and the management organizations 2 months in advance so that they will have time to plan their activities. After the training exercises are finished, the unit in charge of the training must enter its observations in the training management register in accordance with the set rules and notify the management organizations and the reserve officers management units.

Military courses have been established in universities and colleges which have been assigned the task of training reserve officers. These military subjects are included to help the school president organize the national defense education, organize the training of reserve officers as well as to fulfill other military duties in the schools in accordance with the co-circular of the National Defense Ministry and the Ministry of Higher and Vocational Middle Schools.

When the military regions, the branches and services of the military, the schools, officers schools are entrusted by the National Defense Ministry with the task of directing the military training of reserve officers together with a university, they and this university are responsible for setting up the military courses (detach the cadres and instructors to lead the classes in the program, supply weapons and equipment for the training, train and monitor the cadres and instructors, etc).

The agencies of the National Defense Ministry, each in its capacity, help the ministry guide the units which organize these military courses.

12654
CSO: 4209/380

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

REPORT ON TRIAL OF HA BAC THIEVES

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 22 Jun 84 p 4

[Article from VNA: "Severe Punishment for Gang of Thieves Who Stole Community Property and Cheated Private Citizens of Their Personal Property"]

[Text] The People's Court of Ha Bac Province just opened its session to try Nguyen Anh Hao and his cohorts who were accused of stealing community property and of cheating private citizens to appropriate their personal property.

Nguyen Anh Hao is a habitual criminal who has been arrested six [this number not legible in text] times by the Ha Bac, Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City securities. In 1981 he was sent to a reeducation camp for 3 years. In December 1982, Hao escaped and joined with his followers, Thang, Cau, Cuc, Nghien, Y, Van, Hien, etc. all of whom have previous records, to continue stealing the government's property. Hoa led his accomplices in the theft of materials from Viet Ngoc Village Cooperative (Tan Yen District, Ha Bac) valued at over 32,000.00 dong and in cheating private citizens out of personal property valued at hundreds of thousands of dong.

The People's Court of Ha Bac Province has sentenced Nguyen Anh Hao to 20 years in prison, the others got sentences of 2 to 14 years in prison, and they were ordered to make complete restitution for the damages they caused.

12654

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

IMPORTANCE OF MANAGEMENT IN TRAINING PROGRAMS STRESSED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 22 Jun 84 pp 1,4

[Editorial: "Close Management of Training Projects"]

[Text] Close management of training projects is an important factor in the task of managing the army. Training plans that are closely managed and well implemented contribute to the fighting potential and the combat readiness of the [army] units.

During the past few years, the establishment of training programs and the handling of training according to specific guidelines at many units have led to marked improvement. Thanks to close management of the programs, the commanders were on top of all the incidents in the training course, of the quality of each class, each training subject, and they corrected weaknesses in time, overcame difficulties and raised the quality of the training. However, since each training class has different characteristics, the management of the training [always] makes new demands of the commander.

This year, all units had to set aside a number of soldiers for productive labor, building their camps within a designated time period. Within a large unit, smaller units took turns training according to different curricula and schedules. This way, the different units can join forces to organize a training program of high quality and a satisfying army life can be attained as well. But, in the instance where a unit has two projects, a training project and a productive labor project, a commander who does not have the right perception can easily let the management of the training project slide.

To achieve close management of the training projects, a commander has to directly organize the soldiers' training and closely follow the implementation of the training plans in each unit. In some units, some soldiers have paid more attention to their laboring task than to their training, attending to the procurement of means and equipment for their laboring duty rather than to their training. Of course these actions were the results of objective reasoning, but closely examined, they illustrate an incomplete perception of the importance of the military training task. This is why military training is not completed in the time set and, more seriously, why quality cannot be guaranteed.

Close management of time and close management of the number of training soldiers are two important elements in insuring the serious implementation and the high quality of a training program. A military training that does not have sufficient time or a sufficient number of soldiers participating cannot attain a high quality. Thus, units must, despite all difficulties, set aside enough time for training for the required number of soldiers. If there are absentees, make-up sessions must be organized. All units must be determined to avoid shaving off training time and the number of training soldiers, and avoid training at their convenience. Furthermore, they should successfully carry out the other elements in the training plans such as training the instructors before training the soldiers, guaranteeing an adequate supply of training fields and training equipment, maintaining a proportionate balance between theory and practice, study and exercise, etc.

The close management of training projects is the responsibility of the commanders and staff and training organizations of different echelons. Each unit should conform to the fixed procedures of the training organization, the commanders and the training organizations should increase their control and make frequent inspections at the units under their command. This way, the training plans will be successfully implemented and the quality of training guaranteed.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

PARTY DEVELOPMENT IN COMBAT UNITS DISCUSSED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 27 Jun 84 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Party Development in Combat Units"]

[Text] To maintain and increase the party organization's power of leadership among combat units, [we must] energetically conduct party development. This is a very important task.

In order to successfully develop the party in combat units, the party organization agencies must add young party members with combat experience. Therefore, the party's leadership role in combat units continually grows. [As a result] the units are more steady in the face of any and all circumstances and will victoriously accomplish their combat mission.

Lately, because they were serious about the task of developing the party, some party organizations at frontline units stationed on the border have maintained a stable number of party members during tense combat periods. The quality of the members was also improved.

But many units, under pretext of pressing combat duties, have not paid much attention to party development and, as a result, the percentage of members declined, which seriously hampered the building of the party organization and the expansion of the party organization's leadership role.

One of the principal cause of the slowness of the party's growth in these units is the failure to perceive the importance of developing the party in combat and the failure to promptly select the shining heroes of the battlefield to educate, train and induct into the party. Combat is not an obstacle. On the contrary, it provides an opportune occasion to further party development in the most objective manner and with a guaranty of quality. The successful execution of combat duties is the best criterion to base the selection of the raw material for developing the party. Nevertheless, to overcome the dangers of passive and preconceived notions, the candidate selection and training process must follow the right direction from the very beginning, according to each unit's combat characteristics. The experience at a number of frontline infantry units was that the source of material for developing the party pointed in the direction of cadres and soldiers that were assigned to the most crucial positions. This fact established a direct

link between the selection of good candidates and the assignment of duties, both before and during combat. With a plan of action, an accurate selection process, the source for developing the party will be richer and the task of developing the party'

The courageous cadres and soldiers who successfully accomplished their missions form an important source of development for the party, but the search for these men must always take into account their training, education and formation. To be good and to have been tested in battle are not the only requirements needed to become a party member. Therefore, the party chapters and the [youth] union chapters, in setting the testing conditions and educating the masses, must perfect their teaching [to bring about] enlightenment about the socialist ideal, the class principle and the role and responsibility of a party member.

Aside from the educational task of the party and union chapters, the primary step is to make the chapter members realize that their most important duty is their propaganda mission, to educate, to develop the party's influence among the masses, to accomplish a party member's task of educating the masses. At the combat units that have recently successfully accomplished their development mission, this was one of the main causes for success. Not only were the party members good role models and respected by the masses, but they also successfully executed each element of their mission, each step in their tutoring task, which contributed to the results among the section of the masses the party chapter had put them in charge of.

The fighting mission is always very pressing, and the party development task cannot avoid some confusion. The basic party committee must closely follow each party chapter in order to control, prod and help them to promptly overcome difficulties. Furthermore, the higher echelon professional agencies must visit the primary organizations and the party chapters to help the lower echelons accomplish their party development task, especially to help the units to quickly handle testing, the transfer of personnel, personal history investigation, etc.

Recognize the importance of party development, to gain experience, to further party development in combat in order to fulfill the demand to display the party organization's flag and lead the units to achieve their victory but also provide the party with a body of distinguished members, trained and tested in combat, to form the core and to continually increase the fighting potential of our army.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

URBAN SELF-DEFENSE PLAN OUTLINED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 29 Jun 84 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Building Urban Self Defense Forces"]

[Text] The cities, including Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City, Hai Phong, Vinh, Danang, Can Tho, etc., are national, regional and provincial political, economic and cultural centers and their positions are vital to national defense and security. These are the areas where the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists, in collusion with the American Imperialists, are carrying on their multifaceted war of destruction. These are also the scenes of the complex battle to reestablish order in the fields of distribution and transportation, the fight against the negative elements of society, the fight to uphold the political and social orders. Therefore, the cities are one of the vital areas where a pure and strong self-defense force needs to be built to form the core of the national defense and security, of the fight to reorganize the socialist society and to build socialism.

The self-defense forces in cities fall into many categories: the self-defense force of nationalized zones, the self-defense force of economic collectives zones, and the self-defense force of subwards. Within the self-defense organization of a national zone, we have factory and enterprise self-defense forces, communication and transportation self-defense forces, public health self-defense forces, postal service self-defense forces, agencies and schools self-defense forces, service organizations self-defense forces, etc. The designs and plans for organizing a self-defense force must be based on the features, the production and activity characteristics of each different self-defense branch, based on the demands of the fighting, the activities of each self-defense organization in peace as well as in war, based on the interaction between local fighting and the replacement of army troops.

We need to connect and coordinate the activities of the basic units in each area with the security forces in order to develop the united strength of these forces and organizations for the battle against the multifaceted war of destruction, so as to protect the security in peace time and to efficiently fight together in times of war.

When implementing the construction and reinforcement of the organizations with self-defense forces, we need to concentrate on the important

organizations, the big enterprises and the subwards' self-defense units. The political quality of a self-defense unit is of primary importance, therefore, we need to guarantee an unsullied organization and resolutely eliminate the degenerate elements and the thieves community property from the self-defense organizations.

The core of the self-defense forces of each organization must be well consolidated, fully cognizant of their responsibility and possessed of realistic and firm plans to uphold security and order and to protect the production installations. Where necessary, secret self-defense organizations could be established in cooperation with the security forces which would specialize in following the saboteurs in order to stop and capture them.

In conjunction with organizing the commemoration of the important anniversaries of our country this year, such as the 30th anniversary of the Dien Bien Phy victory, the 40th anniversary of the formation of the People's Army, we should teach fighting tradition to the self-defense forces and start a movement to make the self-defense forces the assault core in production, thereby achieving the militarization of labor, establishing a labor force with organization, rules and regulations and a high productivity, leading to real economic results.

[The party] committees of the different organizations] always pay attention to perfecting the cadres in command of the self-defense forces at each installation, they assign the required number of military cadres, choosing those with ability, enthusiasm, who were trained in specialized fields and capable of serving on the staff of the chief. The party committees of the leading organizations carry out the building and activities of the self-defense forces. At the same time, they successfully implement the procedures and policies of the responsible cadres and ensure that the men are comfortable with and enthusiastic about their duty. The leading cadres are in charge of production as well as party affairs, they must budget their time carefully to accomplish both their political and self-defense duties.

To thoroughly understand the two strategic tasks of building and protecting the fatherland, to skillfully and firmly combine the economic and cultural missions with the task of consolidating the national defense and security in each locality, the military command organizations of all level must concentrate on guiding and building the urban, self-defense forces, making them the core armed organization for national defense and security in the installations, enterprises and streets.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

MANG GIANG BANDITS CAPTURED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 4 Jul 84 p 3

[Article by Vu Manh: "Killing Bandits at Mang Giang"]

[Text] Dawn had barely broken. the mountains and woods of Tay Nguyen were still steeped in thick fog. Suddenly the phone rang in the office of the Gia Lai-Cong Gum Border Defense Fund staff. Comrade Vo Van Vi, the deputy chief of staff, picked up the receiver.

"I want to discuss a very serious matter with you. News from the primary level says that a gang of bandits are converging on To Mamlet of Chu A Village, Man Giang District to steal the people's paddy, rice, chickens and hogs and to kidnap the village's young men to take back into the woods and train them to be their minions. You have experience combatting bandits along the border, I suggest we join forces to capture them."

Vi hung up the phone and speedily drove over to the public security station to meet with Major Thang. They decided to convene a short meeting to coordinate the combat plans between the border defense and public security forreij. After they had finalized their strategic plans and agreed on communication codes, Thang and Vi led their units out.

The units arrived at the rendezvous point at 10:00 am. Taking into account the immediate terrain, the units were divided into three attack groups. The first group was the main attack force, led by Vi, with two border defense comrades, Sergeant Dinh Van Ngu and Corporal Nong Thanh Hai. They were to penetrate deep into To Village and capture the bandit leader alive. The second group was led by 3rd Lt Vi Van Dien with Sergeants Dang Quoc Huy and Tran Hai Thanh and was to attack the right side of To Village and thereby cut off the enemy's retreat into the woods. The last group was commanded by Major Thang. He and the security forces were to surround Village To and prevent the enemy from escaping.

After each team had received its orders, the whole unit stealthily approached the enemy's raiding position. At about 1300 hours, Dien's group arrived to cries of hogs and chickens and saw four bandits emerging from the village. Knowing that they had been exposed, the bandits ran back into the village in search of shelter. Seizing the opportunity, Dien gave his team the command

to attack. Sergeant Huy released his attack dog and they gave chase. The bandits crept through four thick, almost-two-meter-high wire fences in the village trying to escape. Being a good handler, Huy did not give up. He picked up the dog and climbed rapidly through each fence. After the fourth fence, the bandits had their back to the wall, panicked and ran each in a different direction. Huy released his dog and caught one bandit alive. At this moment, Major Thang's group arrived just in time to help pick up three other bandits. The main attack group led by Vi had also rushed the enemy's rallying position. The bandits took advantage of high knolls to shoot and lob grenades onto our formation. Determined to capture the bandits alive, Vi ordered Ngu and the other soldiers to release the attack dogs. The bandits, seeing the big, tall and ferocious dogs, took fright and ran for their lives.

Interrogation of the leader revealed that a number of other bandits were still at large and were moving to a second location, deep in the woods. Another plan was devised. Under Thang and Vi's leadership, the soldiers took short-cuts through the woods to the bandits' second camp to ambush them. Indeed, no sooner had we taken our positions than the bandits arrived and fell into the ambush. Our soldiers speedily rushed and captured the lot without having to fire a single bullet.

The gang of bandits, complete with evidence and demolition equipment, were brought back to the district seat by our soldiers amid ovations from Man Giang District's minority population.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

SONG BE, VUNG TAU-CON DAO REPORT MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT GUIDELINES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 20 Aug 84 p 1

[VNA News Release: "Song Be Province and the Vung Tau-Con Dao Special Zone Take Stronger Steps To Improve Economic Management and Develop Production"]

[Text] In keeping with the spirit of the resolution of the 6th Party Plenum, the Song Be Provincial Party Committee has established urgent tasks designed to bring about marked improvement in the guidance of economic management and distribution-circulation. In the immediate future, the province will continue to rearrange the structure of the economy and reorganize production; establish a well coordinated division of labor and management responsibilities; attach importance to improving work procedures, maintaining close contact with installations, promptly eliminating bottlenecks within the management system, especially in planning, insuring that the right of collective ownership of the laboring people is upheld and implementing the formulation of plans by all three levels. The province will guide the various sectors of the economy in strengthening and vigorously developing the state-operated and collective segments of the economy and intensifying socialist transformation within agriculture and private industry and commerce. The sectors and units of the state-operated economy that occupy strong positions will rapidly move forward to play the dominant role within the local economy. In agricultural production, the province will rapidly increase the amount of area under the cultivation of cassava, corn and industrial crops, mainly peanuts; promote the raising of buffalo, cattle, hogs and chickens in the state-operated, collective and household sectors; develop the production of geese for exportation and expand the various sectors and trades. Within industry, small industry and the handicraft trades, the province will conduct an investigation to reassess the production capacity of installations, strengthen state-operated enterprises and revamp accounting practices within enterprises. In the immediate future, priority will be given to investing in the construction of the fruit wine production enterprise and the merger of the state-operated ceramic and pottery production units into one enterprise. Positive steps will be taken to provide capital, supplies and raw materials to the enterprises that extract oil, produce printing ink, lacquer paintings, woven wool rugs... To stabilize production and eliminate the backlog of products, the province will permit production units to find markets for their products through state-

operated commerce and marketing cooperatives. In distribution and circulation, the province will provide concerted guidance of the mobilization of winter-spring, summer-fall and 10th month rice. The commerce sector will endeavor to achieve the required volume of business in the procurement of agricultural products and industrial goods; attach importance to solidifying and strengthening state-operated commerce; gradually achieve control over the flow of money and goods and become the master of the market; and insure the supply of rationed and non-rationed goods to cadres, manual workers, civil servants and the armed forces. An effort will be made to establish a marketing cooperative in all villages and subwards and a credit cooperative in 70 percent of the subwards and villages.

The party organization of the Vung Tau-Cong Dao Special Zone has held a conference to study and gain a thorough understanding of the resolution of the 6th Party Plenum and set forth a program of action for the period between now and 1985. In order to bring about new changes in management with a view toward raising productivity, quality and economic efficiency, the special zone will reorganize production and business installations and assign management responsibilities for each sector and territory. Inefficient fishing ships that consume much fuel will be removed from service; intensive investments will be made to enable the harvesting of marine products of high economic value; processing plants will be reorganized and increased investments will be made in processing plants supporting export activities. In small industry and handicraft production, production installations of rational size will be organized and lists of products that are consistent with the production capacity, supplies, raw materials and traditions of the locality will be established in order to avoid over-extension and decentralization. In addition to the supplies and raw materials that are provided to them, installations will calculate and acquire the additional supplies and raw materials they need to balance their production plans and take the initiative in formulating their plans, beginning with insuring the fulfillment of 1984 production plans. The special zone will attach importance to building a socialist commerce network that extends all the way down to installations and includes state-operated commerce stores and marketing cooperatives. It will control the sources of local goods while establishing economic ties with other provinces and municipalities to open sources of goods that the special zone lacks in an effort to put 31 more products, in addition to the 9 rationed goods, on sale at stable prices by the end of 1984 and control 90 percent of wholesale trade and 60 percent of retail trade. The special zone will hold training classes for enterprise management cadres and professional planning, statistics and accounting cadres for installations and launch emulation movements among the masses in an attempt to meet all norms of the 1984 state plan and make good preparations for the 1985 plan.

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AGRICULTURE

PROBLEMS ABOUND IN USE OF LAND IN GIA LAI-KON TUM

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 Aug 84 p 2

[Article by Quang Hoan: "Management and Use of Land in Gia Lai-Kon Tum"]

[Text] In Gia Lai-Kon Tum Province, of a total of nearly 2.6 million hectares of natural land more than 400,000 hectares are of red basalt soil and nearly half of the total area is of ferralitic soil. These are types of good soil suitable for many valuable industrial crops. The land is vast and good, but the province is too thinly populated. Although laborers have been sent from the delta provinces in rather large numbers, the population density has so far reached only 22 per square kilometer. In the highland districts like Sa Thay and Kom Plong, it is only six people per square kilometer.

Old, New Formulas

To grow crops the ethnic minority people in Gia Lai-Kon Tum have long adopted this formula: destroying forest -- slash-burning -- letting forests renew themselves. For those minority people who have been relatively settled, the formula of rotating between forest land and cultivated land has a complete cycle of 10-15 years. But for those people who lead a nomadic life it takes a few decades to close this cycle, or maybe it cannot be closed at all. After the liberation, the above-mentioned farming formula tended to decline. However, the deliberate destruction of forests to make way for slash-burn upland field has been accepted with indifference in many localities. In the few localities where the administration maintains tight management of forests, slash-burning has become a secret deed. There are quite a few of such "secret" slash-burn fields in Gia Lai-Kon Tum, which normally are far from residential centers. To work these fields people must walk for half a day through forests and each time spend a few days away from home.

In Gia Lai-Kon Tum, there are very many areas in which land is "ownerless"; where there are assigned owners, they still have to manage, protect and use the assigned land in an effective manner. The phenomenon of deliberately

destroying forests and seizing land for one's use has been existing not only in the ethnic minority people's areas but also among the Vietnamese people, mostly in the population of new economic zones, who have also destroyed forests. In these areas, forests have been receding as the result of being replaced by slash-burn upland fields. What deserves our attention is the fact that in these fields the farming method is that of extensive cultivation, which is practiced until the soil is totally depleted and people move elsewhere to look for new slash-burn upland fields. With such a farming method, not only is the area of forests reduced, but the state also misses the collection of agricultural tax and loses even the costs of forest management. In the state-operated economic sector, a similar phenomenon exists. In the first years following the liberation, Gia Lai-Kon Tum was building tens of state farms, state forests and agricultural stations and farms, which at the beginning were assigned a lot of land. Destroying forests and using land freely was considered "legitimate." In addition, as land management in Gia Lai-Kon Tum was far from strict, any leadership echelons had the right to grant land for building houses, tilling or turning into gardens. And that also means that the managerial echelons were unable to control or were able to control very superficially the land that a family or a production installation was using or cultivating. Consequently, so far there has been a lack of the necessary base for accurate calculation of tax and mobilization of grain and other agricultural products.

Land Adjustment

Land adjustment in Gia Lai-Kon Tum consists of verifying the current use of land; carrying on the redistribution and registration of the land of the state-operated installations, collectives and families; and limiting and putting an end to any deliberate misuses of land.

In recent years, some districts and cities in Gia Lai-Kon Tum began land surveys and mapping, which served as a basis for registration of assigned land. However, due to shortages of cadres and capital, particularly due to a lack of interest and leadership at all levels, the work was done too slowly. So far the land management organs have completed land surveys in 15,000 out of a total of 110,000 hectares of agricultural land. Moreover, the assignment and registration of land encountered very many difficulties, particularly in the areas of the ethnic minorities. Registration of land use will encounter very many difficulties, or will be impossible to carry out, unless it receives the support of the interested echelons and sectors.

It is wrong to consider land in Gia Lai-Kon Tum inexhaustible, hence to use it wastefully. Right now Gia Lai-Kon Tum must adopt effective measures to protect land, one of its most precious resources. Only by properly managing and using land can it attain its immediate and long-term economic objectives.

AGRICULTURE

HCM CITY CORPORATION MAKES HOG RAISING PROFITABLE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 Aug 84 p 2

[Article by Thai Trang: "Movement To Raise Hogs on Contract in Ho Chi Minh City"]

[Text] Hog Raising Corporation No 2 is an enterprise specialized in producing feed for the municipality's animal raising industry. For a few consecutive years, due to difficulties in connection with raw materials and managerial procedures, it was unable to fully develop its producing capacity, which was not great anyway. The volume of production that had prevailed in the years of 1976-1980 was declining steadily. Its production in 1980 was only 50 percent of that in the preceding year.

Early in 1981, in the course of reorganizing production and trying to be financially self-sufficient for the first time, the corporation achieved economic integration with the provinces in the region in order to exploit raw materials sources. As a result of that, by the end of that year it had produced 8,500 tons of animal feed, an increase of 3.5 times compared to the 1980 output. It gradually succeeded in getting by itself enough raw materials for its production plan, using more effectively the existing machinery and its manpower and raising its annual production. In the first 6 months of 1984, it produced more than 5,000 tons of feed, or 1,500 tons more than its output in the same period last year.

The development of its production was always affected by the state of hog raising in the municipality. When feed was relatively abundant, the number of hog raisers was decreasing. In the 1981-1982 period, feed prices were rising. Because of slackened management, feed mixed with sugar cane dregs and sawdust was brought to the market by the bad people. When raisers sold their products, they were forced to reduce prices by private business people. Hog raising meant losing money. Although the corporation's feed was widely retailed by its agents throughout the municipality, the movement to raise hogs was far from being restored. The herd of sows in the municipality sharply decreased in size.

A number of organs that had surplus products could only sign contracts for getting meat as an exchange. The municipal animal raising corporation, which had been raising hogs on contract, now was facing many difficulties in maintaining its contracts. The form of contracting still involved troublesome features. To raise a hog would require the work of five organs. The bank would lend money; the animal raising corporation would sell breeding hogs; the grain sector would sell mash; the veterinary sector would provide medicines; and the commercial sector would sign contracts for purchases of products. Prices were not stable from the very beginning. Consequently, raisers would not know for sure the results of their work. Supplying feed, supplying breeding hogs and caring for hogs were all separate. Although feed was sold, the state was unable to get back products, or was able to get back only 20-30 percent of products. Many families gave up animal raising. Since early 1982 raising hogs on contract had virtually ceased to exist. Every month the animal raising corporation had in its stock thousands of breeding hogs.

Hog Raising Corporation No 2 (at that time it was still called Animal Feed Producing Enterprise) adopted a plan by which feed production was linked with organizing on-contract hog raising. It invested capital, breeding hogs and veterinary service and collected products. As raisers delivered products, they were entitled to prompt settlement and a guaranteed income level at a margin of profit based on actual capital expended to be comparable to that obtained by those raisers who sold their products in the free market; the meat products were partially used to satisfy the municipality's need and partially to contribute to export. While the corporation was constantly observing the situation, it adopted appropriate managerial measures and suitable form of contracting to promote its continued development and even changed the contracting formula in certain periods. For the time being, the corporation applies the following formula:

For the families that have little capital, it can apply the 100 percent investment plan. The corporation invests all of breeding hogs (weighing 15 kilograms), feed, veterinary medicines and other secondary expenses. After 5 months, it gets back 90 kilograms of meat, live weight. Raisers get wages of 1,360 dong and the excess weight at the rate of 85 dong per kilogram. If they deliver less than 90 kilograms, they will be charged 60 dong per kilogram; if less than 80 kilograms, the fine per kilogram will be based on the free-market price. In the first 2 months, the corporation inspects the breeding hogs and withdraws the undersized ones at no cost to raisers.

Raisers provide their own breeding hogs, as the corporation applies the 50 percent investment method. The corporation signs contracts for buying back breeding hogs at the prices of 180 dong per kilogram (raisers deliver 90 kilograms of meat, live weight) or 200 dong per kilogram (raisers deliver 100 kilograms of meat, live weight). It invests all of the feed at the average

price of 4 dong per kilogram. After 5 months, it gets back meat at the price of 47 dong per kilogram. This form of contracting ensures that raisers have satisfactory income while it helps to develop animal raising and to transform the meat market in the municipality. In the first stage of collecting products, more than 60 percent of the participating families were awarded excess weight and thus had above-average income. Mrs Nguyen Thi Phung in Tan Binh District, with an expended capital of 2,800 dong, earned a profit of 2,200 dong per hog. Mr Pham Van Sung earned a profit of 2,400 dong per hog. The educators' union in Hoc Mon District collected 2,500 dong per hog (at the end-of-1981 price).

Good breeding animals are a very important factor that helps to raise the economic results of animal raising. At the beginning, the corporation ensured the supply of only 50 percent of breeding hogs in the total on-contract hog population. In the first stage of contracting, of the 783 breeding hogs supplied by the corporation 16 percent reached the weight of 100 kilograms or more and 19 percent less than 80 kilograms. Of the 558 breeding hogs selected by raisers themselves 41 percent reached the weight of over 100 kilograms and only 7 percent less than 80 kilograms. The question that was raised was how to quickly build installations for production of breeding hogs. The corporation built a farm to raise 400 sows, concentrated on technical investment and improved the quality of breeding animals. However, the number of sows offered by this state-operated farm was still not enough to satisfy the increasing need for breeding hogs. The corporation also signed contracts for providing sows. If raisers provided their own sows, the corporation would invest 1,400 kilograms of feed and sell an additional amount of 26 kilograms of nutrients-rich feed. After 6 months, it would get back 6 breeding hogs and buy 2 more at the price of 200 dong per kilogram (price in 1984). It also provided sows on a free-leasing basis and would get back 2 breeding hogs within 13 months. Raisers were to maintain their contracts through at least five litters. When repairs of sties were needed, the corporation would sell some building materials at agreed prices for timely fixing. In average, raisers earned 3,150 dong per littering, excluding the reward granted them for any excess weight. The herd of sows of the corporation has by now totaled over 3,000. The contracting plan for sow raising thus helped to fully use thousands of square meters of sties and farms that many families had left vacant for years and to save more than 54 million dong of spending on such facilities.

The responsibility relationship between the corporation and raisers was very close. The technical and veterinary-assurance cadres worked devotedly and created confidence among the masses. The corporation improved the organization of its machinery and linked its own responsibility with the end product. Each veterinary-management worker was to closely follow about 300 hogs (raised by 30-50 families) from the beginning until delivery of meat on contract; the percentage of losses permitted was 5 percent (based on costs).

These workers received bonuses equal to 60 percent of the reduction of losses; in addition, for every kilogram of excess weight they would get another 7 dong of bonus for having taken good care of the hogs.

The herd of breeding hogs of the corporation was increasing in size. From 1,260 hogs being raised on contract in the 4th quarter of 1982, a number that was raised to 10,813 hogs and 3,000 sows in 1983, the corporation has been striving to have by the end of 1984 25,000 meat hogs and sows being raised on contract. There are more than 2,000 contracts the corporation has signed, with 70 percent of them being signed with cadres, workers and civil servants. Through many deliveries of products, the percentage of losses was only 3.5 percent. The state was able to get a considerable quantity of meat. In 1983, the corporation delivered to the municipality 463 tons, which exceeded the plan goal by nearly 100 tons. By the end of May 1984, it has delivered 280 tons of meat out of 600 tons set for the entire year of 1984. In addition to the share contributed to the domestic plan, it also took part in export; it exported 60 tons in 1983 and is striving to export 200 tons in 1984 in order to have capital for technical investment aimed at raising the quality of breeding hogs.

After having carried out the contracting plan for 2 years, the corporation has put an end to the losses in its operations and has overfulfilled its plan.

Ho Chi Minh City is launching a movement for on-contract hog raising and making important decisions aimed at developing the family-based economy, particularly among the families of cadres, workers and civil servants. The On-Contract Hog Raising Corporation No 2 is in its development swing; however, in order to satisfy the present animal raising need, the problem that deserves most attention now is to be self-sufficient in providing breeding hogs of high quality. To do so we must have in-depth investment and start with feed supply. We must have commodity funds for exchange with other provinces to get raw materials for making feed. On the other hand, we must produce good sows in order to have hogs of good commercial quality which can quickly increase their weight so as to shorten the contract time from 5 to 4 months. To solve the problem of providing breeding hogs will be an important factor that helps to make the municipality's hog raising movement become fully developed.

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CSO: 4209/452

AGRICULTURE

WATER POLLUTION SEEN AS GREAT POTENTIAL HARM

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 Aug 84 p 3

[Article by Vu Hai: "A Long-term Urgent Problem in Mekong River Delta -- Fighting Pollution of Water Sources"]

[Excerpts] Unlike many other localities, the Mekong River delta provinces are encountering difficulties in handling the sources of human feces, stable manure, trash and waste materials. The habit that has been existing here for generations is the fact that people defecate into lakes, ponds, canals and ditches, at roadsides and near backyards, gardens and houses. Moreover, these waste matters are the principal source of food to fatten bleekers (*Pangasius micronemus*), the fish that provide a rather large source of income.

From Immediate Gains

"One gets rich by raising fish, becomes well-off by raising hogs." This orally spread saying refers to the very large source of income that exists for centuries and results from raising bleekers with human feces in lakes, ponds, canals and ditches. At the beginning of the rainy season each year, these fish spawn and their eggs float in the river. People gather fry or these eggs, which they care for to get fry. Bleekers are therefore obtained and bought easily and are cheap. Their principal food is human feces, stable manure or small shrimp. They grow quickly and in some cases weigh as much as 3-4 kilograms. Within a year their weight increases by about 700-800 grams if they are raised in stagnant ponds and by 1.4-1.6 kilograms in water that can flow into a river, canal or ditch and has enough oxygen. They have the ability to store food in the two layers of fat in their bellies, which in a shortage of food prevent them from eating one another, in spite of a slowing down of their growth. As a result, people can raise many different batches of bleekers in the same lake or pond.

Although the meat of bleekers is not as delicious as that of ca loc or catfish, it is wholesome and highly digestible and thus particularly good for infants and sick elderly people.

Bleekers can be raised very easily. They can be raised in ponds, large or small. In areas where sources of fresh water are available on a year-round basis and a network of canals and ditches is affected by daily tides, every house has a pond in which bleekers are raised. Small ponds can accommodate 500-1,000 fish; large ones 5,000-10,000. Therefore, in this region, every hamlet, town and city does have thousands of lakes and ponds, which usually are close to gardens. Large lakes are about 300-400 square meters; small ponds 30-40 square meters. In the last few years, some organs, schools, work sites and enterprises located in the region were raising tens of thousands of fish in newly-dug ponds and lakes. Over these lakes there are tens of privies 2-3 meters high above the surface of water. Some families earned each year, by calculations, as much as 40,000 or 50,000 dong from raising bleekers. For those organs, schools, enterprises and work sites, that was also a considerable source of "improved" income.

In the areas that do not have fresh water like Tam Nong and Hong Ngu (in Dong Thap Province), or in coastal areas that have plenty of saline water, it is still possible to raise bleekers, but they grow more slowly.

In addition to ponds and lakes, in recent years people had the tendency to develop fish raising in rivers with human feces. Since rivers offer more water, oxygen, organic matters and aquatic organisms, to raise bleekers in them is convenient. Rivers were thus considered great ponds for raising bleekers!

Recently we had an opportunity to find out the way to raise fish in rivers. Some families used two or three rafts, at least one raft. Rafts were made of wood, measured 4 meters wide and 6 meters long and were submerged to a depth of 1-4 meters, or 6 meters. The cost of a raft, including materials, was about over 100,000 dong. The first batch could be 6 tons of fry. Within a year (in about 10-12 months), 18-20 tons of fish were harvested. The sources of food were dependent on the kinds of fish. There were three kinds of fish being raised in rafts -- bleekers, ca he and ca bung. Bleekers were fed with fresh human feces. Ca he were fed with shrimp and fish heads that had been discarded by the frozen-food enterprises. Ca bung would eat the same things plus human feces. Many people who raised fish in rafts liked to raise bleekers because these fish were raised more easily, their growth was faster and their food could be obtained easily (from public privies). By calculations, a raft used to raise fish this way would bring about an annual profit of more than 1 million dong. As the localities saw these immediate sources of income, they were all encouraging people to raise fish in rafts in rivers with fresh human feces, in spite of the fact that they knew it was unsanitary.

To Long-term Harm

According to scientific research documents, we still do not have a strong

enough evidence to conclude that bleekers are carriers of bacteria. Since their stomach has the capacity to resist (antigens, antibodies) and human feces are digested in their stomach to become meat, we may not be harmed when we eat their meat. However, what is greatly dangerous is the fish's environment. To raise them in stagnant ponds and muddy water means they grow slowly. Therefore, everybody wants to dig ponds and lakes to connect them to rivers, canals and ditches and their tidal water. Then a volume of disease-causing bacteria contained in human feces, stable manure and trash now pollutes the sources of water, including drinking water, in an incredible manner. In the meantime, the quantities of fresh water in these areas become alarmingly scarce, except in the rainy season. In the dry season, the fresh water reserves gradually dwindle; particularly from January to April, fresh water is very scarce. By the end of the dry season, fresh water becomes more precious than rice, meat and fish. With the exception of those families having large tanks and jars and containers for storing rainwater or deep wells in their gardens, almost all people must buy fresh water (depending on the distance involved, a pair of containers full of water costs from 25 to 30 dong). Therefore, almost all people in districts must use water taken from rivers, canals or ditches. In towns, cities and municipalities, although water comes from the waterworks, in the dry season many of them also must pump water from rivers without running it through the treatment process.

The waterworks of Can Tho and Soc Trang (Hau Giang Province), Sadec and Cao Lanh (Dong Thap Province), Bac Lieu and Ca Mau (Minh Hai Province) and Vinh Long and Tra Vinh (Cuu Long Province), which we recently visited, have been found to have failed to maintain sanitary (physical, chemical and biological) standards. The cities in 9 provinces have their own waterworks; 25-35 percent of the population are users, i. e., 1 out of 3-4 families uses water from the water supply system. These waterworks have been built according to exact specifications to go through the entire treating process (settling, filtering, clearing with alum and purifying with chlorine); in Can Tho particularly, there is a filtering plant that is quite modern and operates automatically, with a sensor that observes the degree of turbidity and figures out the quantity of alum in accordance with the set parameters. But the sources of water supplied to these waterworks have been excessively polluted. Only 2 rivers, Tien and Hau, in a 24-hour period receive more than 800,000 tons of feces, water and trash discarded from ponds, lakes, markets, bus terminals, alleys and streets. The plant that produces frozen food for export discards 30 tons of waste matters a day into the river; the City of Can Tho, hundreds of tons. In the case of the raft for fish raising near Can Tho Market, its owner once did not have to spend any money for transportation of feces as thousands of people defecated into the river everyday.

In Rach Gia, in summer afternoons, on the banks of Tan Hoi River and at Cau Duc and Kenh Sang thousands of people were walking around busily or relaxing

in the shade near the boat terminal, but these people were also annoyed by the strong odor they smelled. As we asked, the director of Kien Giang Public Health Service explained that the river was for dumping feces and trash. Even the trash collection corporation dumped trash into the river!

According to documents of the public health services of the 9 provinces, tests showed a coliform count of from 240 to 1,800 in a liter of water (30 or more would be considered a disease-producing possibility).

As the sources of water were heavily polluted, the acute diseases of the digestive tract were very common, mostly cholera which became pockets of contagion and a daily threat, particularly in the months of the miasma. In Kien Giang, an epidemic of hemorrhagic fever was found scattered in almost all villages, districts and towns. It was painful to hear that in only 3 summer months there was a 7 percent mortality mainly among children in the hemorrhagic fever epidemic. From diarrhea to typhoid fever, so much damage has been inflicted by them on the health of people. In Minh Hai, as many as 5 people in the same family died from intestinal disease and hemorrhagic fever. In Cuu Long, in 4 months 24 persons died from intestinal disease and hemorrhagic fever. The public health sector has set up a control team and ordered the closing of hundreds of food stalls, including the state stores, but that action was not a move that could end the problem. The reason was the water sources and environment were excessively polluted. Even in Tien Giang, the province that was leading the movement for practicing preventive hygiene, the water sources were incredibly polluted: the coliform count was 240-250 per liter of water. Not only water for washing and bathing was dirty, ice and water for cooking and drinking were equally dirty.

Many people who earn their income from raising bleekers with human feces probably do not know that our state must spend tens of millions of dong a year (including foreign exchange) to buy medicines for the prevention and control of epidemics in the polluted areas.

The above-mentioned examples show that the problem is not unsolvable. But we must recognize the fact that this is not the exclusive job of the public health sector in charge; it is instead the job of all sectors, circles and people, as well as of the sectors and units stationed in the localities, to join forces with their hearts and concern in cleaning up the environment. Consequently, the job must be receiving special attention and leadership from all party committee echelons and administrations. In addition, we must also provide the public health sector, trash collection corporation and waterworks with additional means for them to operate effectively and with enough alum, chlorine and materials for maintenance of water pipes.

The main thing is that every resident in the region respects and displays the concept of collective ownership and contributes to building our land to make it rich, beautiful and clean. To do this job, this is really a revolution that changes the whole of an old-fashioned way of living. Only by launching a wide-spread mass movement can we succeed. At the same time, we must strictly apply the necessary administrative measures to ensure effectiveness of the regulations about order and hygiene, which must specifically deal with such activities as defecating, dumping trash, collecting fresh feces, gathering in marketplace, and so on. The legitimate opinion of the great majority of people certainly supports these measures.

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AGRICULTURE

SHORTAGES OF INDUSTRIAL GOODS, CAPITAL HAMPER GRAIN MOBILIZATION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 20 Aug 84 p 2

[Article by Huu Hanh: "The Improvement of Economic Management on the Distribution-Circulation Front: Concerning the Mobilization of Grain in the South"]

[Text] In the 1984 grain year, which began with the 1983 10th month season, many difficulties have been encountered with the weather and very high production costs. In the South during the 10th month and the North during the 5th month-spring season, many places recorded yields and output lower than projected. However, the people of the entire country, in a continued high display of patriotism, have compensated for crop failures at some places with bumper crops at others and compensated during the following season for shortfalls during the previous season, consequently, as of the end of July, the country had mobilized enough grain to meet 67 percent of its plan quota for the year.

However, on a nationwide basis, only 18 to 25 percent of output has been mobilized; the amount of surplus grain still held by farmers, especially in the rural areas of Nam Bo, is still considerable. To achieve their grain mobilization norms, some localities, in addition to taking positive measures, have also placed heavy emphasis upon administrative measures and requisitioned grain or employed a series of economic measures that go beyond the scope of state regulations. Concerning the mobilization of grain, many directors of the grain services in the southern provinces have commented upon a number of important problems that must be resolved.

To begin with, the grain mobilization policy has not been promptly amended to suit the present situation. Farmers are not being strongly attracted to the organized market in order to insure that the state controls grain and sever every link between private merchants and farmers. If, in addition to the grain obligation, which is constantly increasing and accounts for a high percentage of the grain mobilized, we continue to employ the same old measures to mobilize grain, especially if procurement prices and exchange rates remain unsuitable and if industrial goods supplied for two way trade continue to lack variety, the procurement rate will surely be affected.

The procurement of grain through two way economic contracts essentially involves a commitment made between the grain sector, representing the state, and farmers, cooperatives and production collectives. In principle, the state has an impact upon production by providing to farmers a number of necessary materials and "sought after" consumer goods so that farmers deliver their products to the state at harvest time. The two sides are responsible for executing the contract and have the right to demand payment of damages or refuse to deliver the full quantity required if the other side does not fulfill the commitments it made. For a long time now, the quantity and variety of supplies and goods have generally not been balanced with grain procurements. As one comrade in Hau Giang said, agriculture only receives 60 percent of the fertilizer required under contracts season after season, only 45 percent at some places. In Cuu Long Province, it is common practice for goods to not arrive on time, for cement to arrive in broken bags; however, payment must be made for whole bags and farmers must go all the way to a level I warehouse outside the province or the district to pick them up. Strictly speaking, trade relations are not truly equal: grain is procured at its source, that is, farmers must take their grain to the storehouse; however, when procuring supplies and goods, farmers must buy them at their point of supply, that is, they must provide their own transportation and travel to a commerce storehouse tens of kilometers away to take delivery. Many persons are in agreement that the variety of supplies and goods provided to farmers by the state should be re-examined because the needs of farmers are not simply limited to lumber, fertilizer, cement, kerosene and cloth. Some persons sell very much paddy to the state but buy nothing in return because they have no need for these products. On the other hand, because of scarcities on the market, many persons who are eligible to buy these products but do not need them still buy them anyway in order to set them aside or sell them. If trade exchange rates and the products needed by farmers are not promptly re-examined, a number of persons will buy fertilizer, cement and kerosene from farmers, sell them on the market and some of these goods will even find their way back to state warehouses if the difference in prices is large enough. All farmers who sell paddy to the state want to receive fair payment following each season of work, not to carry debts owed to them from one season to the next, nor do they want to see places and persons who fulfill their obligations confused with places and persons who do not. Many persons are of the opinion that the state should quickly adopt a bonus policy and allocate suitable funds to those localities that exceed their stipulated grain procurement and mobilization norms.

The cost of producing 1 kilogram of paddy cannot yet be fully measured because farmers must still buy some supplies and fertilizer on the free market and because severe natural disasters cause many unexpected production costs during some seasons. The cost of producing one unit of grain rises as prices on the free market rise. During the past several years, the prices paid for the procurement of grain over and above obligations have been adjusted but not enough. The rate at which agricultural products are traded for industrial goods is disproportionate. One comrade in Kien Giang reported that because grain procurement prices are unreasonable, farmers think that it is more profitable to raise hogs than rice. Because of the failure to comply with the directed prices of the state, because each province procures paddy at a different price and because the trade exchange rate is set in a very arbitrary

fashion, prices have been pushed upward to the benefit of a number of persons. For example, in Kien Giang, after the state raised the paddy procurement price slightly, the price of 1 kilogram of rice on the market rose to 17 dong, thereby imposing a hardship upon poor cadres, workers and handicraftsmen. In addition to the problems of prices and the way procurements are organized, material-technical bases also pose a number of pressing problems. There is a serious shortage of granaries, drying yards, canvas cloth and roads. The fields of Nam Bo are low and crisscrossed by many canals and travel there is difficult but the quantity of grain that must be transported is very large. In recent years, material bases have only been partly constructed, not completed. For example, granaries have been constructed but roads leading to them have not and there are no drying yards, consequently, too much paddy winds up on the ground. A shortage of bags also causes grain to be lost. In Hau Giang Province alone, there is a shortage of approximately 100 scales and 300 tons of canvas cloth to protect grain when it rains. In Tien Giang Province, every district is in need of drying yards and canvas cloth. Without these items, paddy inevitably sprouts, the moisture content of paddy deposited in granaries is 15 percent or higher and the impurities in paddy cannot be removed. In Minh Hai Province, 10,000 tons, 5 percent, of the more than 200,000 tons of grain mobilized each year are impurities but these 10,000 tons are still considered as paddy when making payment to farmers. As a result of this method of calculation, the state needlessly spends a rather large amount of money each year in the provinces of former Nam Bo, which mobilize more than 2 million tons of paddy annually.

Budget funds for the grain sector and cash for use in payments to farmers also pose difficult problems. Because capital is not allocated on time or in sufficient amounts, localities must borrow money from the bank through a "temporary need" account; however, repayment is not made at the expiration date and the loan becomes an interest bearing long-term loan. Due to the shortage of capital many localities must try to make ends meet by using capital allocated for the construction of warehouses to make procurements and using transportation funds to purchase equipment. Although capital is in short supply, grain is being affected at both ends by the fact that capital is being tied up: when rice is delivered, payment is not made and when advanced payments are made to buy raw materials and supplies, such as lumber, cement, sheet metal, iron and steel, these items are not available. During 3 years in the grain business, Hau Giang Province has incurred a loss of 120 million dong because it has had to buy grain at high prices but sell it at the supply price of 4 hao or 5 dong [as published] per kilogram. Tien Giang Province, which owes the bank more than 20 million dong, is regularly penalized by the bank for overdue loans.

The situation described above shows that in order to meet high requirements in the mobilization of grain, we must quickly abolish the administrative management and subsidization system by initiating profit and loss accounting, implementing socialist business procedures, making good use of economic levers and balance the three interests: the interests of the state, the locality and the laborer.

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LABOR

LABORERS SENT TO NEW ECONOMIC ZONES IN PHU KHANH

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 Aug 84 p 1

[Article: "Phu Khanh Province Distributes More Than 1,100 Laborers To Its New Economic Zones"]

[Text] In the first 6 months of this year, 8 of Phu Khanh Province's districts and cities sent 645 families totaling 2,532 persons, including 1,140 laborers, to new economic zones and state farms and thus fulfilled 60 percent of its plan for the year, an increase of 140 percent compared to this same time last year.

The units that were relatively successful in mobilizing and distributing their labor force were Ninh Hoa District, which fulfilled 75.6 percent of the goal for the year; Tuy Hoa City, 66.1 percent; and the Nha Trang Municipality, 65.2 percent.

The Phu Khanh labor sector distributed to the new economic installation in Xuan Son (Van Ninh District) 148 families totaling 877 persons, including 388 laborers. The Tuy Hoa Quang installation (Tuy Hoa City) received 65 families totaling 352 persons, including 159 laborers. As to the districts, they distributed to installation 2 of a group of cooperatives 287 families totaling 1,334 persons, including 591 laborers, and to Son Thanh and Duy My state farms 45 families totaling 69 persons, including 52 laborers.

The labor sector, in coordination with the Provincial Planning Committee and such sectors as finance, banking, new economic zone, commerce, communications and transportation, etc., made good preparations at the locations where the new labor force was accepted and sent away. As the sectors and the local units jointly carried out the slogan, "the central and local echelons and installations work together," and mobilized their capital, materials and labor for the initial capital-construction task, the quality of the labor-mobilization undertaking was much better than before. New roads, water conservancy works to serve production and collective-welfare bases were built for the people in the new economic zones.

BIOGRAPHIC

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Nguyễn Tài Anh [NGUYEENX TAIF ANH]

*Deputy Director of the Chemical Industry Institute, Chemicals General Department; his article on the paint sector development appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Jul 84 inside back cover)

Đỗ Anh [DOOX ANHS] Professor

*Director of the Scientific Management Department, Ministry of Agriculture; his article on scientific and technical progress in agriculture appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Jul 84 inside back cover)

Nguyễn Thị Chon [NGUYEENX THIJ CHOWN]

*Vice Minister of Justice; her article on the judicial task to serve political aims appeared in the cited source. (PHAP CHE XA HOI CHU NGHIA No 4 1984 p 1)

Lê Hữu Đỗ [LEE HUWUWX DOOX]

*Director of the Science and Technology Management Department, Ministry of Building; his article on applying scientific progress in the building sector appeared in the cited source. (XAY DUNG Jul 84 p 5)

Trần Hạnh [TRAANF HANHJ], *Major General

*Deputy Commander of the Air Force; on 2 August 1984 he attended opening ceremonies of a writers gathering in Song Be Province. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 10 Aug 84 p 2)

Lê Đức Hào [LEE DUWCS HAOR] PhD

*Deputy Director of the Railway General Department; his article on the railway sector striving to carry out Resolution 6 of the CPV Central Committee appeared in the cited source. (GIAO THONG VAN TAI 9 Aug 84 p 1)

Nguyễn Hoà [NGUYEENX HOA]

Charge d'Affaires in Kampuchea; on 28 July 1984, he attended a meeting organized by the Kampuchean Confederation of Trade Unions to mark the 55th anniversary of the Vietnam Trade Union. (HANOI MOI 29 Jul 84 p 4)

Vũ Nguyễn Hùng [VUX NGUYEEN HUNGF]

*Deputy Director of the Communication and Transportation Service, Ha Son Binh Province; his article on restoring order in his sector in his province appeared in the cited source. (GIAO THONG VAN TAI 30 Aug 84 p 5)

Huỳnh Đắc Hường [HUYNHF DAWCS HUWOWNG]

Vice Minister of War Invalids and Social Welfare; his scheduled appearance on television was announced in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 27 Jul 84 p 4)

Đỗ Hữu Khôi [DOOX HUWUX KHOOI]

*Secretary General of the Vietnam-Kampuchea Friendship Association; on 27 July 1984 he accompanied a delegation from the Kampuchean embassy on a visit of Military Hospital 103. (HANOI MOI 28 Jul 84 p 4)

Nguyễn Kiên [NGUYEENX KIEENF] Deceased

Member of the CPV; Deputy Director of the Central Organization and Inspection School; born in 1929, he died of illness on 15 August 1984. (NHAN DAN 16 Aug 84 p 4)

Nguyễn Thị Lanh [NGUYEENX THIJ LANHX]

*Vice Chairwoman of the People's Committee, Quang Nam-Da Nang Province; on 6 August 1984 she made a speech at a meeting marking Romania's 40th national day. (NHAN DAN 9 Aug 84 p 4)

Mai Thúc Lân [MAI THUCS LAAN]

Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Ha Bac Province; his article on industrial crops in his province appeared in the cited source. (NONG NGHIEP 20 Aug 84 p 1)

Thích Giới Nghiêm [THICHS GIOWIS NGHIEEM] aka Nguyễn Đình Trần [NGUYEENX DINHF TRAANS] Deceased

Vice Chairman of the Central Management Council of the Vietnam Buddhist Church; Member of the Arbitration Council of the Vietnam Buddhist Church; Vice Chairman of the Vietnam-Kampuchea Friendship Association; after a long illness, he died on 9 August 1984 at age 63. (NHAN DAN 11 Aug 84 p 4)

Phạm Thế Nhạc [PHAMJ THEES NHACJ]

*Director of the Cooperatives Department, Ministry of Forestry; his article on scientific and technical progress in Doan Hung District appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Jul 84 inside back cover)

Lương Văn Nho [LUWOWNG VAWN NHO], Major General, Deceased

Born on 6 February 1916 at Tan Ba Village, Tan Uyen District, Bien Hoa Province; Member of the CPV; Deputy Commander of the 7th Military Region; he died following an illness at the 175th Military Hospital in Ho Chi Minh City on 11 August 1984. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 13 Aug 84 p 4)

Hồ Ngọc Nhưông [HOOF NGOCJ NHUWOWNGF]

*Vice Chairman of the State Planning Commission; on 7-8 August 1984 he attended a cooperation planning conference in Hanoi with representatives from Laos and Kampuchea. (NHAN DAN 9 Aug 84 p 4)

Nguyễn Tự Phú [NGUYEENX TUWJ PHUS]

Director of the Education Service, Hai Hung Province; his article on experimental teaching of law in Hai Hung general schools appeared in the cited source. (PHAP CHE CHU NGHIA XA HOI No 4 1984 p 11)

Lưu Thị Phưởng [LUWU THIJ PHUWOWNG]

*Standing Vice Minister of Food Industry; on 21 July 1984 she greeted and worked with a delegation from the USSR agriculture and food industry sectors. (NHAN DAN 2 Aug 84 p 1)

Lê Sinh Tạng [LEE SINH TAWNGJ] MS

*Director of the Animal Husbandry Department, Ministry of Agriculture; his article on cattle raising in the delta area appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 16 Aug 84 p 2)

Hà Kế Tân [HAF KEES TAANS]

*Chairman of the Vietnam-Syria Friendship Association; on 16 August 1984 his association made its first official appearance. (NHAN DAN 17 Aug 84 p 4)

Trần Thái [TRAANF THAIS]

Deputy Director of the Awards Institute; he answered a reader's letter on awards for those who fought during the war against the United States. (HANOI MOI 26 Jul 84 p 2)

Đoàn Duy Thành [DOANF ZUY THANH]

Member of the CPV Central Committee; Secretary of the CPV Committee, Haiphong Municipality; his article on Haiphong striving to win the war

of sabotage appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN Aug 84 p 9)

Lê Quang Thành [LEE QUANG THANH]

*Deputy Secretary of the CPV Committee, Vung Tau-Con Dao Special Zone; Chairman of the People's Committee, Vung Tau-Con Dao Special Zone; on 28 July-8 August 1984 he headed a delegation on a visit to Baku (USSR). (NHAN DAN 12 Aug 84 p 4)

Phùng Thiệp [PHUNGF THIEEPJ], *Colonel

*Director of Factory Z.751 located in Ho Chi Minh City; he was mentioned in an article about his factory. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 7 Aug 84 p 3)

Nguyễn Văn Thuận [NGUYEENX VAWN THUAANF]

Editor-in-chief of the engineering journal KY THUAT CO KHI; his name appeared on the masthead of the cited publication. (KY THUAT CO KHI No 1, Mar 84 inside front cover)

Lê Quang Vinh [LEE QUANG VINHJ]

Secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; recently he visited a group of HCMCYU members working at a water distribution service in Hanoi. (HANOI MOI 31 Jul 84 p 2)

Lê Quang Vinh [LEE QUANG VINHJ]

President of the Vietnam Youth Federation; on 30-31 July 1984 he attended meetings to discuss youth tasks at the subward level in Hanoi. (NHAN DAN 2 Aug 84 p 1)

Hoàng Quốc Tín [HOANGF QUOOC TINS]

Ambassador to Albania; on 26 July 1984 he was at the Tirana airport to greet a visiting delegation of the Science and Technology Commission. (HANOI MOI 31 Jul 84 p 1)

Nguyễn Tu [NGUYEENX TU]

Vice Minister of Foreign Trade; on 21 July 1984 he attended a meeting with a USSR delegation on economic, scientific and technical cooperation. (NHAN DAN 2 Aug 84 p 1)

Cư Hoà Văn [CUW HOAF VAANF]

*Acting Director of the Central Department of Settled Farming and Settled Life, Ministry of Forestry; his article on implementation of scientific and

technical progress in settled farming and settled life appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Jul 84 inside back cover)

Đoàn Thanh Vi [DOAN THANH VIJ]

Alternate Member of the CPV Central Committee; Secretary of the CPV Committee, Minh Hai Province; in early August, he received Chairman of the National Assembly Nguyen Huu Tho on a visit of his province. (NHAN DAN 16 Aug 84 p 1)

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